

POOR REMOVAL (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 31 May 1875;—*per*,

RETURN "of the Number of POOR PERSONS removed from the several
UNIONS and PARISHES under separate BOARDS of GUARDIANS in
England and Wales to Ireland:"

"Similar RETURN of those removed from *Scotland to Ireland* by the
Parochial Authorities in *Scotland*, in each of the Years 1870, 1871, 1872,
1873, and 1874:"

"And, COPY of any CORRESPONDENCE between the Central Poor Law
Authorities in *England, Ireland, and Scotland.*"

(*Mr. Downing.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 August 1875.

County and County.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	County and County.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
IRELAND—continued.						ENGLAND—continued.					
Nottingham - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Wilt - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Oxford - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Worcester - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Rathfriland - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	York (E. R.):	-	-	-	-	-
Salop:						Kingston-upon-Hull -	-	-	-	-	1
Albion - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	York (N. R.):	-	-	-	-	-
Shrop:						York (W. R.):	-	-	-	-	-
Birmingham - - -	-	-	-	2	-	Crighley - - - -	-	2	-	1	-
Southampton:						Leeds - - - - -	-	1	2	5	2
Alverstoke - - - -	-	-	-	2	0	Portsmouth - - -	1	-	-	-	-
Portsea Island - -	5	3	7	0	3	Solihy - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-
Southampton - - -	30	-	-	-	-		1	7	2	6	6
South Hants - - -	-	-	1	-	-						
Wincchester - - -	-	-	-	-	2						
Stafford:						WALES:					
Whitstone and Burslem	-	-	-	-	2	Anglesey - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle-under-Lyme	-	-	6	-	4	Brecon - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Walsall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	1	Carmarthen - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
West Bromwich - -	-	-	6	5	7	Carmarvon - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Stafford:						Denbigh - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Whitstone and Burslem	-	-	-	-	-	Flint - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-
Newcastle-under-Lyme	-	-	-	-	-						
Walsall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Glamorgan:					
West Bromwich - -	-	-	6	5	7	Neath: Tydfil - -	4	2	-	-	-
Stafford:						Swansea - - - - -	-	10	4	2	2
Whitstone and Burslem	-	-	-	-	-		4	12	4	9	7
Newcastle-under-Lyme	-	-	-	-	-						
Walsall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-						
West Bromwich - -	-	-	6	5	7						
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Whitstone and Burslem	-	-	-	-	-						
Newcastle-under-Lyme	-	-	-	-	-						
Walsall - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-						
West Bromwich - -	-	-	6	5	7						
Stafford:											
Whitstone and Burslem	-	-	-	-	-						

ABSTRACT of RETURN of Number of POOR PERSONS removed from Scotland to Ireland by

(The Fiscal Year runs from 14th May to 14th May, and

No.	COUNTY.	1870.						1871.						1872.		
		Paupers.			Their Dependents.			Paupers.			Their Dependents.			Paupers.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Aberdeen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Angus	1	2	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Ayr	6	4	10	14	10	24	7	3	10	3	4	7	4	2	6
4	Barr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Barrick	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Bute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
7	Caithness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Clackmannan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Dumfriesshire	2	4	6	6	7	13	2	2	4	2	4	6	2	3	7
10	Dumfries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Edinburgh	13	20	33	15	23	38	8	5	13	3	4	6	10	4	14
12	Elgin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Fife	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Forfar	1	3	4	0	0	0	3	2	4	1	1	2	2	2	4
15	Galloway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
16	Inverness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Kincardine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Kintyre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Kirkcubright	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	2
20	Kirkcaldy	35	44	79	35	57	92	28	22	40	14	17	31	50	21	71
21	Kirkcubright	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22	Kilmarnock	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23	Kilmany and Skotland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	Kirkcaldy	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	Kirkcaldy	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
26	Kirkcaldy	8	14	22	10	21	31	6	7	13	2	3	5	4	4	8
27	Kirkcaldy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28	Kirkcaldy	1	3	4	3	5	8	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
29	Kirkcaldy	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30	Kirkcaldy	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	2
31	Kirkcaldy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Kirkcaldy	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	1
Totals		79	100	179	61	118	179	46	47	93	24	25	49	49	46	94

Board of Supervisors, Edinburgh,
25 July 1870.

the Parochial Authorities in Scotland in each of the Years 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874.

(the Return for 1870 begins as at 14th May 1860).

1872.			1873.						1874.						COUNTY.		No.
Their Dependents.			Paupers.			Their Dependents.			Paupers.			Their Dependents.					
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Aberdeen	1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	Argyll	2	
3	7	10	4	-	4	5	7	10	5	5	8	4	4	8	Ayr	3	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Barr	4	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Barrick	5	
4	5	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belfast	6	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Belfast	7	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blackburn	8	
1	6	7	1	3	4	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	Blackburn	9	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blackburn	10	
2	3	5	14	5	19	2	1	3	19	5	24	5	5	10	Blackburn	11	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blackburn	12	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blackburn	13	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	Blackburn	14	
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blackburn	15	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blackburn	16	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blackburn	17	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blackburn	18	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blackburn	19	
24	21	45	21	24	45	18	23	41	18	20	38	25	45	70	Blackburn	20	
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	5	5	Blackburn	21	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blackburn	22	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blackburn	23	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blackburn	24	
2	1	3	4	4	8	5	18	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blackburn	25	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blackburn	26	
2	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blackburn	27	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blackburn	28	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blackburn	29	
-	-	-	2	-	2	3	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Blackburn	30	
29	45	74	27	42	69	21	39	60	100	65	165	55	59	114	- - - Total.		

John Milnes,
Secretary.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the following Cases of Removal from
England and Wales to Ireland.

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IV.—Mathew McGuire, from Liverpool to the Carron Union	- 22
V.—John Tenby, his wife and seven children, removed from Kingston (Surrey) Union to the Newport Union, County Mayo	- 24
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— I. —

Correspondence.
England and Wales.

CASE of *Patrick Collins*, removed from the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields to
Kanturk Union, in the County of Cork.

Case of
Patrick Collins.

LETTER from the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Secretary
to the Poor Law Board.

Sir,

Whitehall, 10 April 1871.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to transmit to you herewith, as received from the Irish Government, to be laid before the Poor Law Board for their observations thereon, the enclosed copy of a Report from the Irish Poor Law Commissioners, with enclosures, relative to the removal of a pauper named Patrick Collins, from the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, to the workhouse of Kanturk Union, in the county of Cork.

The Secretary to the Poor Law Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Henry Winterbottom.*

Enclosures in foregoing Letter.

REPORT from the Poor Law Commissioners, Ireland, to the Under Secretary of
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Sir

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
31 March 1871.

THE Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland forward herewith, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of an Order of Removal under the authority of which a person named Patrick Collins was removed from the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields in London to the workhouse of Kanturk Union, in the county of Cork, together with a copy of the deposition made by Collins himself, before the removing magistrate, and a copy of his statements taken down by the clerk of the union on his removal at Kanturk in the charge of the removing officer of St. Giles' parish.

In this latter statement Collins declares himself to have been born of Irish parents in London, and to have lived there for seven years, at which time he went with his parents to Ireland, and remained there for some years, and upon this latter fact, involving a residence of three years, probably in Kanturk Union, his removal appears to have been grounded.

As however, though of Irish parents, he was born in some parish in London, and had a legal settlement in the place of his birth, he was not legally removable to Ireland, and the Commissioners have therefore pointed out to the Kanturk Board that an appeal against the removal would be successful, but as it seems uncertain whether he will remain chargeable, they are unwilling to undertake the expense of the proceeding.

In comparing the warrant of removal in this case with the deposition in order to see how

how the magistrate was led to declare himself satisfied that the pauper was "born in Ireland," it was found that the printed form of warrant used in the parish of St. Giles differs from the form prescribed by the Act 26 & 27 Vict. c. 89, sect. 6, in substituting for the magistrate's declaration, that the pauper was "born in Ireland," a declaration that he was born in or last resided "in some place in that country for the space of three years." It was further found that the printed form of deposition contained a corresponding declaration by the pauper himself to the effect that he was "born in, or last resided for the space of three years," in a certain place in Ireland.

There can exist little doubt that these two printed forms have been deliberately framed in contravention of the statute, for the purpose of carrying on the illegal removal of persons who were not born in Ireland, but who might have resided there for three years, as if the latter were in itself a substantive ground for removal, and there is, without doubt, a numerous class to which this expedient might be applied, as it has been applied in the case of Patrick Collins.

It is possible that these printed forms are those used generally in the police court at Bow-street, and that other parishes besides that of St. Giles avail themselves of this mode of removing persons to Ireland who possess birth settlements in Ireland and are not of the class exclusively made removable to Ireland by Act of Parliament, namely, persons "born in Ireland," with their wives and dependent children.

The Commissioners have thought it right to bring this matter expressly under the notice of His Excellency, in order that the removing authorities in the police court at Bow-street, and of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, may have the opportunity of explaining as to their use of printed forms of the character above described.

By order of the Commissioners.

To T. H. Burke, Esq., &c., &c., &c.,
Dublin Castle.

(signed) B. Burke,
Chief Clerk.

CERTIFICATE OF ORDER OF REMOVAL.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, in the Metropolitan Police District and County of Middlesex, and to the Guardians of the Poor in the Kanturk Union, in the County of Cork, in Ireland.

Metropolitan Police District, } WHEREAS complaint hath been made by the Board of Guardians of the
to Wick, } Poor of the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields in the said district and county of
Middlesex, unto me, the undersigned, one of the magistrates of the police }
courts of the metropolis, sitting at the police court at Bow-street, within the Metropolitan }
Police District and County of Middlesex, that Patrick Collins, aged 60 years, a person born }
in Ireland, hath become and is now chargeable to the said parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. }
And whereas upon examination of the said Patrick Collins, taken upon oath before me }
(which examination is herewith annexed), it doth appear to my satisfaction that he was }
born in or last resided for the space of three years in the town or place of Kanturk in Ire- }
land, and hath not a settlement in England. And whereas I have duly examined the said }
Patrick Collins as to the state of health of himself, and am satisfied that he is in such a state }
of health as not to be liable to suffer bodily or mental injury by removal to Ireland under this }
warrant. These are, therefore, to require you, the said guardians of the poor of the parish }
of St. Giles-in-the-Fields aforesaid, in the district and county of Middlesex aforesaid, or }
some proper person or persons to be employed by you, to remove and convey the said }
Patrick Collins from and out of the said parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, and to cause him }
to be safely conveyed to the said town or place of Kanturk in Ireland, and for such pur- }
pose to be delivered at the workhouse of the Kanturk Union, in the county of Cork, in }
Ireland.

Given under my hand and seal at the police court aforesaid, this 16th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1871.

(signed) Thomas Henry.

DEPOSITION OF Patrick Collins, enclosed in foregoing Report.

Metropolitan Police District, } THE examination of Patrick Collins, aged 60 years, taken on oath before
to Wick, } me, Sir Thomas Henry, knight, one of the magistrates of the police courts
of the metropolis, sitting at the police court at Bow-street, within the Metro- }
politan Police District and county of Middlesex, this 16th day of February, in the year }
of our Lord 1871, who, on oath, saith that according to the best of my knowledge and belief }
he was born in or last resided for the space of three years in the town or place of Kanturk, }
in the county of Cork, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, which he left }
about 20 years ago, and hath no settlement in that part of the United Kingdom called }
England.

Correspondence.
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Case of
Patrick Collins.

England, and hath actually become and is now chargeable to the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, in the said county of Middlesex, and that the state of health of himself respectively is such that neither he nor his said wife and children, nor neither of them, will be able to suffer any bodily or mental injury by removal to Ireland.

(signed) Patrick Collins.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before me, Sir Thomas Henry, knight, at the police court aforesaid.

(signed) Thomas Henry.

REPLIES to usual Inquiries.—Patrick Collins.

QUESTIONS.	ANSWERS.
1. Date of warrant or copy (and copy if received)?	16th February 1871.
2. Date of embarkation?	17th February 1871.
3. Name the port at which the embarkation took place?	Bristol.
4. How sent: as a deck passenger, or otherwise?	Deck passenger.
5. When and by whom delivered at the workhouse?	16th February 1871, by Mr. James Messer, Removing Officer, London.
6. How long is it since the pauper left Ireland?	About 20 years ago.
7. Where was the pauper born in Ireland (giving, if possible, the name of the parish and the name of the townland)?	Was born in the City of London, and reared there up to the age of seven years, then brought to Ireland and left with father's friends at Knockilly, parish of Tollymore, and union of Kanturk.
8. What was the pauper's last place of residence in Ireland (giving, if possible, the name of the parish and the name of the townland)?	Drumculbin, in the Newcastle union, county of Limerick.
9. How long had the pauper resided in such place before leaving Ireland?	About 12 months.
10. Where was the pauper residing in England or Scotland when he became chargeable? Give the name of the union and also of the parish or township, if possible?	London City, parish of St. George, in the St. Giles's union.
11. How long had he resided there?	Never had any fixed residence, but generally lodged in the parish of St. George's, in several lodging-houses, for the past 20 years. Was several times relieved in the St. Giles's union for short periods, and received relief for three weeks before being sent over on this occasion; was sent over this time at my own request.

LETTER from Poor Law Board to Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
19 April 1871.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, forwarding by direction of Mr. Secretary Bruce, a copy of a report from the Irish Poor Law Commissioners, with enclosures, relative to the removal of a pauper named Patrick Collins, from the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields to the workhouse of the Kanturk Union, in the county of Cork.

The Board direct me to state that they will communicate with the guardians of the poor

poor of the parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury, on the subject, but the Board have no authority to communicate with the magistrate at Bow-street. They trust that Mr. Secretary Bruce will deem it advisable to do so.

Correspondence.
England and Wales.
Case of
Patrick Collins

To Henry Winterbotham, Esq.,
Esq. Esq. &c.
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

I am, &c.
(signed) J. T. Hibbert, Secretary.

LETTER from Poor Law Board to the Clerk to the Guardians of the Parishes of St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
19 April 1871.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to forward to the guardians of the poor of the parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury, a copy of a Report from the Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland, with its enclosures (which has been transmitted to the Board by direction of Mr. Secretary Bruce), relative to the removal of a pauper named Patrick Collins from the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields to the workhouse of the Kanturk Union, in the county of Cork.

The Board request to be furnished with any observations which the guardians may desire to make on the subject.

I am, &c.
(signed) J. T. Hibbert, Secretary.

To J. Robinson, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Poor of the Parishes of
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and
St. George, Bloomsbury, Broad-street, St. Giles, W.C.

LETTER from the Clerk to the Guardians of the Parish of St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury, to the Secretary to the Poor Law Board.

St. Giles and Bloomsbury, Vestry Clerk's Office,
26 April 1871.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, No. 15,351 C., forwarding a copy of a Report from the Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland, with its enclosures (which have been transmitted to the Poor Law Board by direction of Mr. Secretary Bruce), relative to the removal of a pauper named Patrick Collins from the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, to the Kanturk Union in Ireland.

In reply, I am directed to forward you a copy of a report from Mr. Ruthen, the relieving officer, in reference to the same, which was laid before the guardians last evening.

The guardians trust that the explanation contained in Mr. Ruthen's report will be deemed satisfactory by the Poor Law Board and by the Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland.

I am, &c.
(signed) J. Robinson, Clerk.

To John J. Hibbert, Esq., M.P.,
Poor Law Board, Whitehall.

Enclosure to foregoing Letter.

REPORT of Relieving Officer.

St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Relief Office,
24 April 1871.

Gentlemen,

I REC to report that Patrick Collins stated on oath, when he was before Sir Thomas Henry, on the 16th February 1871, that he was born in Ireland, and last resided at Kanturk, in the county of Cork, and that he had last resided there for three years. He had previously admitted to me that he had been twice passed to Ireland, once from St. Marylebone, and once from St. Martin's, and I have reason to believe that he has been removed there at least on one other occasion.

Patrick Collins has been known here for some years as a tramp, haggard, and pauper by turns, and when at the police court he said that he had been 49 times in Coldbath Fields Prison; and as he was tired of that, he wished to go back to Ireland, which Sir Thomas Henry told him was the best thing he could do.

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England and Wales.
Case of
Patrick Collins.

With regard to the form of examination and magistrate's order, I beg to state that as all orders of removal from these parishes are made by the justices in petty sessions at Westminster on Tuesday mornings, there are no modern forms of order by police magistrates now in use.

On this occasion Patrick Collins having heard that a person was to be removed to Ireland on the Thursday, applied to me on the Wednesday to be sent the next day.

As this could only be done by getting the order signed at the police court, and he had been ordered by the guardians to be passed, I filled in the examination and order on an old form, long disused, which contains a verbal error in making the man state that he was "born in or last resided," instead of "born in Ireland, and last resided" at Kanturk; but this, at the time, I thought of no consequence, as it was Patrick Collins's own wish that he should be removed, and I took it for granted that he would make the same statement to the guardians at Kanturk as he had made to me when filling up the papers in his presence.

(signed) John Rother,
Relieving Officer.

To the Guardians of the Poor,
St. Giles and Bloomsbury.

LETTER from the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Secretary to the Poor Law Board.

Whitehall, 26 April 1871.

Sir,
I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, and I am to request that you will move the Poor Law Board to direct that the papers transmitted in the letters from this office of the 10th and 14th instant, relating to the removal of paupers to Ireland, may be returned, with a view to communicating with the magistrates at Bow-street with respect to the issuing of warrants for such removals.

I am, &c.
(signed) A. F. O. Liddell.

The Secretary to the Poor Law Board.

LETTER from Poor Law Board to the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
2 May 1871.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, and in compliance with the request contained therein, to return herewith the papers which were forwarded to them by direction of Mr. Secretary Bruce on the 10th and 14th ultimo, relating to the removal of paupers to Ireland.

The Board at the same time direct me to forward, for the information of Mr. Secretary Bruce, a copy of a letter and of its enclosure, which they have received from the guardians of the poor of the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury, on the subject of the removal of the pauper Patrick Collins.

I am, &c.
(signed) H. Filding,
Secretary.

To the Honourable, A. F. O. Liddell, q.c.,
&c. &c. &c.
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

Correspondence,
England and Wales.

— II. —

CASE of *Ellen Connell* and Four Children, removed from the Holborn Union
to Cahirciveen Union.Case of
Ellen Connell.LETTER from the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department to the
Secretary to the Poor Law Board.

Sir,

Whitehall, 14 April 1871.

REFERRING to the letter from this department of the 10th instant, I am directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to transmit to you herewith, for communication to the Poor Law Board, a copy of a letter from the Irish Government, together with its enclosures, respecting the removal of *Ellen Connell* and her four children from the Holborn Union in London to Cahirciveen Union in Ireland, and to request that Mr. Bruce may be favoured with the observations of the Board thereupon.

I am, &c.

The Secretary to the Poor Law Board.

(signed) *F. T. O. Liddell*.

Enclosures to foregoing Letter.

LETTER from the Under Secretary to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to the
Under Secretary of State for the Home Department

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 11 April 1871.

REFERRING to my letter of the 5th instant, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit to you, for the information of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, copy of a communication, with its enclosures, relative to the removal of *Ellen Connell* and her four children from the Holborn Union in London to Cahirciveen Union in Ireland, and to state that his Excellency trusts that steps will be taken to prevent the recurrence of similar removals.

I am, &c.

To the Under Secretary of State,
Home Office, London.(signed) *T. H. Burke*.LETTER from the Poor Law Commissioners, Ireland, to the Under Secretary to
His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Sir,

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

5 April 1871.

ADVISING to their letter of the 31st ultimo, reporting the case of *Patrick Collins*, removed from the parish of St. Giles in London to Kanturk Union in Ireland, and pointing out an improper use of a printed form of warrant in one of the metropolitan police offices, the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland desire to bring under the notice of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant the case of *Ellen Connell* and her four children, removed from Holborn Union in London to Cahirciveen Union in Ireland, as a further instance of improper practice in such cases in the London police courts. A copy of the warrant of removal and examination of *Ellen Connell* on which it is founded, is sent herewith. At the desire of the board of guardians the Commissioners have caused a preliminary inquiry to be made in this case, and the result is that *Ellen Connell* is proved to have been a married woman, deserted by her husband, who is now living in England, and, according to the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in England, she and her children were not removable without her husband, and the ratepayers of the Cahirciveen Union, which contains her place of birth, have thus been illegally burthened with the maintenance of this large family. An appeal against the order of removal will take place immediately unless the guardians should object to the expense; but the Commissioners think it right to report at once, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and for inquiry in England, if his Excellency should so direct, this further instance of the very loose and culpable manner in which the business relating to the removal of Irish persons to Ireland is carried on in the London police courts. It can scarcely be supposed that the experienced magistrates who signed this order could be ignorant of the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench referred to, and if *Ellen Connell*

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 Case of
 Ellen Connell.

had been examined as to the facts of her marriage and desertion, it must be presumed that respect would have been paid to the undoubted state of the law upon the subject.

But there is no trace either in the warrant or the woman's examination that any such questions of fact were made the subject of inquiry. The warrant itself omits to state whether Ellen Connell is a married or single woman; and in the examination which, like the warrant, is on a printed form, she is made to swear that she has no settlement in England, and on that fact, as to which no one could possibly be more ignorant than the witness herself, her removal with the four children is grounded.

The printed form of examination used on this occasion, and on almost all others, so far as known to the Commissioners, has its origin in the Statute 8 & 9 Vict. c. 117, and is contained in the schedule to that Act.

Whatever may have been the object of prescribing such a form, nothing could be more calculated to facilitate removal of Irish-born persons without proper inquiry into the merits of each case; the only preliminary required to the process of removal being an admission by the party that he or she has no settlement in England, there being many ways in which a person born in Ireland may have a settlement in England or be irremovable without being in the least aware of it.

It seems very hard that such an admission obtained from the pauper should be all that is required as against the union in Ireland, to which he is about to be sent for the future maintenance of himself and family, and that the magistrate should on such premises be enabled to sign the warrant of removal without inquiry whether he is legally removable or not.

On a process of this nature, so liable to abuse in the absence of any party representing the place of birth in Ireland, has the entire practice of Irish removals from England been conducted for a long time past, but until the decision regarding deserted women took place in December 1869, no means occurred of testing the value of the power possessed by the justices to inquire into the merits of the case, and remove, or refuse to remove, according to their discretion.

There is now reason to believe that the number of illegal removals of deserted women which have taken place in the course of the year 1870, that the forms prescribed by statute have at all times been taken advantage of by parochial and union authorities to obtain orders of removal without proper inquiry by the removing justices.

By order of the Commissioners,
 (signed) *S. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

COPY of Order of Removal.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Holborn Union in the Metropolitan Police District and the County of Middlesex, and to the Guardians of the Poor of the Cahirciveen Union in the County of Kerry in Ireland.

Metropolitan Police District, to wit. { WHEREAS complaint is now made by the guardians of the poor of the Holborn Union in the said district and county of Middlesex unto me, John Henry Barker, Esq., one of the magistrates of the police courts of the metropolis, sitting at the police court at Clerkenwell Police Court, within the metropolitan police district and county of Middlesex, that Ellen Connell hath become and is now chargeable to the common fund of the said union; and whereas the said Ellen Connell having been brought before me, and application having been made to me by James John Messer, an officer of the said guardians on their behalf, I have made due examination on oath, and find the said Ellen Connell is of the reputed age of 30 years, and was born in Ireland, in Valentia, in the county of Kerry, now contained in the said union of the said Holborn Union (and that she hath four children named Daniel, aged eight years, Mary, aged six years, Richard, aged three years, and Bridget, aged one year, which children are not exempt from removal from the said union); and I have seen the said Ellen Connell, and am satisfied that the said Ellen Connell is in such a state of health as not to be liable to suffer bodily or mental injury by the removal. These are therefore to require you, the guardians of the poor of the Holborn Union, to cause the said Ellen Connell (with her family), to be safely conveyed to the said union of Cahirciveen, and to be delivered at the workhouse of such union.

Given under my hand and seal, at the police court aforesaid, this 21st day of November, in the year of our Lord 1870.

(signed) *J. H. Barker.*

DEPOSITION of *Ellen Connell*.

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Ellen Connell.

Metropolitan Police Court, to wit. } THE examination of *Ellen Connell*, aged 30 years, taken on oath before me, *John Henry Barker, Esq.*, one of the magistrates of the police courts of the metropolis, sitting at the police court at Clerkenwell, within the metropolitan police district and county of Middlesex, this 21st day of November, in the year of Our Lord 1870, who, on her oath, saith that according to the best of her knowledge and belief she was born in Valentia, in the Poor Law Union of Cahirciveen, in the county of Kerry, in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland, which she left about 18 years ago, and hath no settlement in that part of the United Kingdom called England, and hath actually become and is now chargeable to the common fund of the Holborn Union, in the said county of Middlesex, and that she hath children, viz., *Daniel*, aged eight years, *Mary*, aged six years, *Richard*, aged three years, and *Bridget*, aged one year, neither of which children has gained a settlement in England, and that the state of health of herself and children respectively is such that neither she nor her children, nor either of them, will be liable to suffer any bodily or mental injury by removal to Ireland.

The mark of *Ellen x Connell*.

Witness, *J. J. Messer*.

Sworn the day and year first above written before me,

(signed) *J. H. Barker*,

At the Police Court aforesaid.

LETTER from the Poor Law Board to the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Poor Law Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
24 April 1871.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Poor Law Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, forwarding, by direction of Mr. Secretary Bruce, a copy of a letter from the Irish Government, with its enclosures, respecting the removal of *Ellen Connell* and her four children from the Holborn Union to Cahirciveen Union.

The Board direct me to state that it appears to them that the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland complain that the magistrates at Bow-street issued a warrant of removal to Ireland in respect of a deserted wife, who could not lawfully be removed to that country without her husband.

The Board have to state that they have no control over the magistrates at the police courts, and have no authority to question them as to their decisions.

The Board admit that there is ground for the complaint of the Commissioners in Ireland, but they fear that it is not only as regards Irish paupers that justices make orders of removal upon loose or in evidence.

Complaints have been made to the Board that the justices do so in cases of English paupers, since the alteration in the law which imposed strict legal technicality in the examination and depositions upon which orders of removal are made.

The Board have to submit for the consideration of Mr. Secretary Bruce whether he will not communicate with the magistrates at Bow-street on the report from the Commissioners in Ireland.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Henry Fleming*, Secretary.

To the Honourable Adolphus F. O. Liddell, Q.C.,

&c. &c. &c.

Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

Correspondence.

England and Wales.

- III. -

Case of
Mary Keatinge.CASE of *Mary Keatinge*, removed from the Parish of Liverpool to the South
Dublin Union.LETTER from the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department to Local
Government Board.

Sir, Whitehall, 24 November 1871.
I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to transmit to you herewith, for a report thereon by the Local Government Board, a letter from the Irish Government forwarding a correspondence relating to the removal of a woman named *Mary Keatinge* from the parish of Liverpool to the workhouse of the South Dublin Union.

To the Secretary
to the Local Government Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*

COPY of CORRESPONDENCE referred to in foregoing Letter.

LETTER from *R. N. Matheson, Esq.*, Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland, to the Under
Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, Dublin Castle, 21 November 1871.
I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith, for the information of Mr. Secretary Bruce, copy of a file of papers relating to the removal of a woman named *Mary Keatinge*, from the parish of Liverpool to the workhouse of the South Dublin Union; and I am to request that you will move Mr. Bruce to cause inquiry to be made into the case.

The Under Secretary of State,
Home Office.

I am, &c.
(signed) *R. N. Matheson.*

LETTER from the Poor Law Commissioners to the Under Secretary of His Excellency
the Lord Lieutenant.

Sir, Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
16 November 1871.
THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have the honour to forward, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the accompanying copy of papers relating to a case of a poor woman named *Mary Keatinge*, aged 29 years, who was removed under warrant dated the 7th instant, from the parish of Liverpool to the workhouse of South Dublin Union, where she arrived on the 8th instant, being then in labour, and where she gave birth to a child in six hours after her admission. The object of the Commissioners in submitting this case to his Excellency, is that the Liverpool authorities may be afforded an opportunity of explanation.

To the Under Secretary of His Excellency
the Lord Lieutenant, Dublin Castle.

By order of the Commissioners,
(signed) *R. Burns,*
Chief Clerk.

EXTRACT from Minutes of Proceedings of the Board of Guardians of South Dublin
Union, dated 9th November 1871.

EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes of Thursday, 1871, No. 2844/71.

MASTER'S REPORT.

THAT on yesterday morning at 9 a.m., he admitted on removal warrant from Brownlow Hill Workhouse a woman named *Mary Keatinge* who was near her confinement, and who stated to the doctor at Brownlow Hill Workhouse, "she did not know the moment she would be confined;" she appeared to be in labour when presented at the gate and was confined in six hours after her admission.

Referred to Poor Law Commissioners.

COPY of Warrant referred to in foregoing Minute.

To the Select Vestry of the Parish of Liverpool, in the Borough of Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, being the Guardians of the Poor of the said Parish; and to the Guardians of the Poor of the South Dublin Union in the County of Dublin in Ireland.

Borough of Liverpool } At a petty sessions of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the borough
do sit: of Liverpool, holden in and for the said borough, at the police court in the said borough, on the seventh day of November one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, before us, the undersigned, Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the said borough,—

Whereas complaint is now made by the select vestry of the parish of Liverpool, in the borough of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, as guardians of the poor of the said parish, that Mary Keatinge hath become and is now chargeable to the said parish of Liverpool. And whereas the said Mary Keatinge having been brought before us and application having been made to us in petty sessions assembled, by Edward Aris, an officer of the said select vestry on their behalf, we have made due examination on oath, and find that the said Mary Keatinge is of the reputed age of 29 years, and was born in Ireland in the parish or township of Rathfarnham, in the county of Dublin, now contained in the said Union of South Dublin, and she hath not a settlement in England, and is not otherwise exempt from removal from the said parish of Liverpool. And we have seen the said Mary Keatinge and are satisfied that she is in such a state of health as not to be liable to suffer bodily or mental injury by the removal to Ireland.

These are therefore to require you the said select vestry of the said parish of Liverpool, as such guardians as aforesaid, to cause the said Mary Keatinge to be safely conveyed to the said Union of South Dublin, and to be delivered at the workhouse of such union.

Given under our hands and seals at the sessions aforesaid.

(signed) Henry Duckworth.

L. S.

Henry C. Balse.

L. S.

COPY of Replies to usual Inquiries.

Removal of Irish Poor.

Name of Pauper removed, *Mary Keatinge*, aged 29.

HEADS OF INQUIRY.	ANSWERS.
1. Date of Warrant or copy (send copy if received) -	7th November 1871.
2. Date of embarkation - - - - -	- - ditto.
3. Name of port at which the embarkation took place.	Liverpool.
4. How sent; as a deck passenger or otherwise? -	Second cabin.
5. When and by whom delivered at the workhouse? -	8th November 1871; Edward Aris assistant removing officer.
6. How long is it since the pauper left Ireland? -	Ten weeks.
7. Where was the pauper born in Ireland (giving if possible the name of the parish, and the name of the township)?	Rathfarnham, county Dublin, South Dublin Union.
8. What was the pauper's last place of residence in Ireland (giving if possible the name of the parish and the name of township)?	Sandymount Strand, Dublin, South Dublin Union.
9. How long had the pauper resided in such place before leaving Ireland?	Five years.
10. Where was the pauper residing in England or Scotland when she became chargeable? Give the name of the union, and also of the parish or township, if possible?	5, Albert-street, Park-road; Broomfield Hill Workhouse.
11. How long had she resided there? - - -	Four weeks.
12. If less than three years, give as accurately as possible the particulars of previous residence for at least three years, stating in all cases, if possible, the name of the union, and of the parish or township?	Six weeks in workhouse.

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England and Wales.
Case of
Mary Keatings.

Mary Keatings states she went to the Brownlow Hill Workhouse about six weeks ago, as she believed she was near her confinement. On the morning of the 7th instant she told the doctor that she was then ill, and asked that she would not then be removed, as she could not tell the moment she would be confined. She was in labour when she arrived, and was confined six hours after her admission.

LETTER from Poor Law Commissioners to the Clerk to the Guardians of the South Dublin Union.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
15 November 1871.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have had before them the minute of the Board of Guardians of South Dublin Union of the 9th instant, referring to them the report of the master of the workhouse relating to the admission, on the 8th instant, of a woman named Mary Keatings on her removal from Liverpool Workhouse, the woman appearing to be in labour when presented at the gate, and having been confined in six hours after her admission.

The Commissioners have also had before them a copy of the warrant of removal dated the 7th instant, and of the statement made by Mary Keatings on her admission to the South Dublin Workhouse, in which she states that on the morning of the 7th instant (the day on which the removal warrant was obtained and the removal effected) she told the doctor that she was then ill, and asked that she might not be removed, as she could not tell the moment she would be confined.

In reference to this case the Commissioners have to observe that the woman's statement that she believed herself to be on the eve of her confinement at the time of removal, and that she stated herself to be so to the medical officer of Liverpool, is corroborated by the subsequent fact that she was actually in labour when presented at the gate of the workhouse; and, assuming her statement to be correct, she ought not to have been removed by the authorities at Liverpool until after her confinement.

The Commissioners will bring the case like other previous cases, under the notice of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

By order, &c.
(signed) *B. Banks,*
Chief Clerk.

To the Clerk, South Dublin Union.

LETTER from Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
4 December 1871.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th ultimo, forwarding by direction of Mr. Secretary Bruce a letter from the Irish Government, transmitting a correspondence on the subject of the removal of a woman named Mary Keatings from the parish of Liverpool to the workhouse of the South Dublin Union.

The Board direct me to state that the subject will receive their consideration.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Lumsley,*
Assistant Secretary.

To the Honourable A. F. O. Liddell, q. c.,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

LETTER from Local Government Board to the Vestry Clerk of the Parish of Liverpool.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
4 December 1871.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to forward to the Select Vestry of the parish of Liverpool a copy of a letter from the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, and also a copy of the Minute, referred to therein, of the guardians of the South Dublin Union relative to the removal of Mary Keatings from the Brownlow Hill Workhouse of the parish of Liverpool.

The Board request to be furnished with any observations which the Select Vestry may wish to make on the subject.

I am, &c.
(signed) *W. G. Lumsley,*
Assistant Secretary.

To H. J. Hagger, Esq., Vestry Clerk,
Liverpool.

LETTER from the Vestry Clerk of the Parish of Liverpool to the Local Government Board.

Parish of Liverpool, Liverpool,
22 December 1871.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM directed by the select vestry of the parish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, relative to the removal upon the 7th ultimo, from this parish to the South Dublin Union, of a pauper named Mary Keatinge.

I now beg to forward to you herewith the following documents, namely:—

1. Copy statement of pauper at her preliminary examination.
2. Copy of pauper's examination before the magistrates.
3. Copy statement made by Mary E. Platt, a pauper inmate of the Brownlow Hill Workhouse.
4. Statement of two officers present in court during pauper's examination.
5. Copy statement of the officer who effected the removal.
6. Copy statement of medical officer.

From these statements it appears that whatever Keatinge may say now to the contrary, she, whilst in Liverpool, did not believe her delivery to be so imminent as it afterwards proved to be; and the select vestry in corroboration of this view would simply direct attention to the statement made to two persons by the pauper, that if removed, she would return to the neighbourhood in order that her confinement might not take place in Dublin. The select vestry consider that this view quite agrees with the probabilities of the case, as they consider it in the highest degree improbable that their officers would remove a woman whose delivery was expected to take place in the course of a few hours, or even in the course of a day or two. To take no higher ground, they are confident that the trouble and annoyance that such an event as the delivery of a woman upon the passage would cause to the officer making the removal, and the outcry against English "harbidity" which would in that case inevitably follow, would be quite sufficient to prevent a removal being made under such circumstances.

Referring to the final paragraph of the Commissioners' letter, the select vestry have only to observe that the fact in that Irish boards of guardians are determined, so long as any removals of Irish poor are made, to represent themselves as injured parties in the matter, with the evident object by their pertinacious complaints of inducing Parliament to repeal the existing law. Under these circumstances the select vestry think it only right to take this opportunity of pointing out to you that Liverpool has grievances in connection with the chargeability of Irish poor far greater in extent than anything they have heard of as existing elsewhere. They content themselves upon the present occasion by naming two. First, there is the practice, of which the case of Mary Keatinge is an instance, of pregnant women coming over here from Ireland for the express purpose of being confined here. During the present year 33 women (21 of them admitting themselves to be single) have been received into the workhouse as Irish removable cases, and have been confined within a short period of their admission. Twenty-two of them within 24 hours. Many of these women avowed their object in coming to Liverpool to be as here stated.

Another instance may be cited in the action of certain charitable organisations, notably that of the Mendicity Societies of Dublin and other large towns. These frequently pay for the passage to Liverpool of persons in pauper circumstances, who become chargeable within a very short time of their arrival. It is often alleged, and the select vestry believe it to be true, though it is necessarily very difficult of proof, that guardians and their officers do not scruple to avail themselves occasionally of these agencies to send, upon one pretext or another, Irish paupers to this country. One such instance occurred during the present year, in the case of this very South Dublin Union, and I am instructed to send to you herewith copy letter addressed to the clerk to the guardians upon that occasion. To that letter no reply has been received. The woman in that case, as a deserted woman, was irremovable, and she remained for nearly five months chargeable to the parish.

As regards the general question, the select vestry wish to add that it is their desire that their officers should upon all occasions act strictly within the law bearing upon the matter, and should carry out its provisions with all reasonable regard to the feelings of the paupers. In proof of this, they may state that there are constantly upon the relief lists, both indoor and outdoor, of this parish, families of removable Irish poor, whom there is no attempt made to remove, because from special circumstances it is thought that the removal would press with great and peculiar hardship upon the families concerned.

I have, &c.
(signed) Henry Hagger.

The Local Government Board, Whitehall,
London.

Correspondence.
England and Wales.
Case of
Mary Keatinge.

Correspondence.
England and Wales.
Case of
Mary Keating.

Enclosures in foregoing Letter.

COPY Statement of Pauper at her Preliminary Examination.

Examination of the undermentioned Pauper, taken the 19th of October 1871.

Mary Keating, a Serrant, aged 29, single, pregnant, in Class Division of Workhouse,
says,

I was born at Rathfarnham; I believe that I was christened at the Roman Catholic chapel; I went to live in Dublin with my parents when I was very young, and when about 15 I went to service, and continued earning my living in various situations, in various families in Dublin, until I left it and came to Liverpool about five weeks ago and came to the sheds, and then into the workhouse; I should think my parents were born in Dublin; they were both Irish.

I came over here to be confined, because I did not want my people to know the state I was in.

I do not want to be sent back to Dublin; if I am sent I will come back again.

COPY of Pauper's Examination before the Magistrates.

^{Borough of Liverpool,}
^{to wit.} THIS examination of Mary Keating, taken on oath before us, the undersigned, two of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the said borough of Liverpool, in petty sessions assembled, this 7th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1871, who on her oath swears that she hath become, and is now, chargeable to the parish of Liverpool, in the said borough; that, according to the best of her knowledge and belief, she is about 29 years of age, and was born in Ireland, in the parish or townland of Rathfarnham, in the county of Dublin, now contained in the South Dublin Union, in the county of Dublin, in Ireland aforesaid; that she hath not a settlement in England, and is not otherwise exempt from removal from the said parish of Liverpool; and that the said Mary Keating is in such a state of health as not to be liable to suffer any bodily or mental injury by removal to Ireland.

(signed) Mary x Keating,
Her mark.

Sworn the day and year first above written, before us at Liverpool, in the said borough,

(signed) Henry Duckworth,
Henry C. Brice.

COPY Statement made by Mary E. Platt, a Pauper Inmate of the Brownlow-hill Workhouse.

Mary Ellen Platt says,

I REMEMBER Mary Keating; she was in the Class Division; it is about 16 weeks since she first came in; she was in about two weeks before I took much notice of her; she sat alongside of me; she told me she left her situation in Dublin to come to Liverpool because she was pregnant, and she did not want to be confined in Dublin for fear of her parents getting to know the state she was in. She said her father and mother were living in Dublin, and that she had lived all her life in Dublin, and that was her native place; she also told me that she was about two months off her time. When she went out the first time she was only out two days; a few days after she came in the second time she told me she was going to be passed home to Ireland, and that the pass master asked her how far she was off her time, and that she told him about five weeks. The day she went to the Court she said, if she had known she would have gone out to prevent them sending her home; she said she would go to Ireland and come back again, and go to the Toxteth Park Workhouse to be confined. She said when she got to Dublin she would try and find the father of her child, and get money from him to bring her back.

(signed) Mary Ellen Platt.

18 December 1871.

STATEMENT of Two Officers in the Employ of the Select Vestry of the Parish of Liverpool, present in Court during Pauper's Examination.

WE, the undersigned James Alexander McInnes and Edward Aris, officers in the employ of the select vestry of the parish of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, hereby severally and respectively declare, that on the 7th day of November last complaint was made

made to Henry Duckworth and Henry Christie Beloe, Esquires, two of Her Majesty's justices of the peace in and for the borough of Liverpool, by the said select vestry, of the chargeability to the said parish of one Mary Keating, and application was made to the said justices for an order for her removal to Ireland; that we, the said James Alexander McInnes and Edward Aris, were present when the said Mary Keating was examined by the said justices touching such removal; that the whole of her examination (copy of which is hereto annexed) was carefully and distinctly read over to her by Peter Lucas Stubbs, one of the clerks to the said justices, and that she appeared perfectly to understand the same. After the same had been read over to her she was asked by Mr. Stubbs, "Is it true?" She answered, "Yes," and was thereupon sworn thereto.

Dated this 18th day of December 1871.

(signed) *James Alexander McInnes,
Edward Aris.*

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England and Wales.
Case of
Mary Keating.

CERTIFICATE OF THE OFFICER WHO EFFECTED THE REMOVAL.

I, the undersigned Edward Aris, an officer in the employ of the select vestry of the parish of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, hereby declare that on the 7th day of November last I removed Mary Keating, the person referred to in the order made by Henry Duckworth and Henry Christie Beloe, Esquires, two of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the borough of Liverpool, in the county of Lancaster, bearing date the 7th day of November last, from the Liverpool Workhouse to the South Dublin Union Workhouse; that I took her in a car from the Liverpool Workhouse to the City of Dublin Steam Packet Company's steamer, then lying in the Clarence Dock, on board of which she was provided with a cabin passage; that I saw her several times during the passage to Ireland, and that although she complained of sea-sickness, she made no other complaint; that immediately on landing at Dublin, I took her to the workhouse of the South Dublin Union in a covered car; that at the time I removed her from the Liverpool Workhouse I had no idea that she was near her confinement; that neither prior to her removal or during the passage did the said Mary Keating state to me, or in my hearing, that she could not tell the moment she would be confined, or anything to that effect.

18 December 1871.

(signed) *Edward Aris.*

CERTIFICATE OF STATEMENT OF MEDICAL OFFICER.

I, the undersigned John Wilson Steel, Doctor of Medicine, and assistant medical officer of the workhouse, Brownlow Hill, hereby declare that upon the 17th day of October last I examined Mary Keating and considered her to be in a fit state of bodily health to undergo removal to Ireland; and I further declare that upon the occasion of my examination, she, in reply to my question as to when she expected her delivery to take place, stated that she expected to be delivered in about a month from that time, but said she did not wish to go to Ireland, her reason being that she came over here to be confined in order to forego the chance of remaining at home in Ireland.

(signed) *John Wilson Steel, M.D.*

21 December 1871.

CERTIFICATE FROM THE SELECT VESTRY OF THE PARISH OF LIVERPOOL TO THE GUARDIANS OF THE SOUTH DUBLIN UNION, AS TO THE CASE OF MARY MCKENNA.

Margaret McKenna.

Sir,

Liverpool, 13 February 1871.

I AM instructed by the select vestry of this parish to inform you that this woman has become chargeable to the parish, and has made a statement which it is thought should, as a matter of courtesy, be communicated to your Board, before other action, should it be thought desirable to proceed further, is taken in the matter.

Her statement in substance is, that she was an inmate of the South Dublin Workhouse until the 6th instant; that upon that day, in pursuance of a former conversation she had had with the master of the workhouse, Mr. John Hewett, she told him that she was ready to leave, he having previously promised to get her a pass to Liverpool from the Mendicity Society; that upon the evening of the 6th, Mr. Cavan, relieving officer, took her from the workhouse to the Society's office, and after she had waited some time, Mr. Cavan gave her a note, which served as a passage ticket, and also gave her 2s. and a loaf. She arrived in Liverpool on Tuesday morning, and became chargeable on Thursday.

The woman herself belongs to Ireland, and her husband, for whom, according to her statement, she came to look, also belongs to Ireland.

If this statement be correct, there can be no doubt that the woman has been irregularly removed

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England and Wales.
Case of
Mary Keatings.

removed to Liverpool, and that two of your officers have been cognisant of, and have participated in, the irregularity.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Henry Hoggar.*

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
11 January 1872.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Local Government Board to forward to you herewith, for the information of Mr. Secretary Bruce, a copy of a letter, and of its enclosure, which the Board have received from the select vestry of the parish of Liverpool, with whom the Board have been in communication, on the subject of the removal of Mary Keatings from the parish of Liverpool to the South Dublin Union.

The documents which accompanied your letter of the 24th November last are herewith returned.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. T. Hilbert,*
Secretary.
To the Hon. A. F. O. Liddell, Q.C.,
&c. &c. &c.
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

LETTER from the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Secretary to the Local Government Board.

Sir,
Whitehall, 28 March 1872.
I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to transmit to you herewith, with reference to your letter of the 11th January last, the enclosed letter from the Irish Poor Law Commissioners, which has been received from the Irish Government, with reference to the case of Mary Keatings.

I am, &c.
(signed) *A. F. O. Liddell.*
To the Secretary to the Local Government Board,
&c. &c. &c.

Enclosure to foregoing Letter.

LETTER from Poor Law Commissioners to the Under Secretary to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
21 March 1872.
Sir,
THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland return herewith the file of papers relating to the case of Mary Keatings, a young single woman, 19 years of age, who was brought from Liverpool under warrant of removal to the South Dublin Workhouse, and was delivered of a full-grown child in six hours after her arrival. She stated that she had been in service in Dublin, and becoming pregnant had gone to Liverpool to be confined, so as to keep her disgrace from the knowledge of her friends, and that when it was proposed to remove her back to Dublin, she had told the authorities at Liverpool that she was expecting to be confined immediately. The case was represented by the Commissioners to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant expressly, in order that the removing authorities at Liverpool might have the opportunity of giving an answer to these statements. The select vestry of the parish of Liverpool, at whose instance the removal was ordered, and whose officers carried out the order, replied to the statements of Mary Keatings, by several depositions, which went to show that so far from stating at Liverpool that she was in expectation of immediate confinement, she told the officers and others that she was expecting that event in a month or five weeks, and that relying on this they had taken steps for her removal without delay.

One of these depositions made by Dr. Steele, the medical officer at Liverpool, states that Mary Keatings made such a declaration to him on the 7th October, and, as she was removed on the 7th November, this would so far support her story, but there is reason to suppose that the word "October" has been used in error for November, and that the young woman, whose object it was to be confined at Liverpool, deceived the officers as to the time when she was expecting it to take place.

The Commissioners would have willingly given publicity to this explanation at the time, but unfortunately it was conveyed in such a tone, accompanied by recrimination upon subjects

subjects having little or no connexion with the case of Mary Keatinge, that if it had been communicated at that time to the South Dublin Board, it would have probably resulted in a controversy neither relevant or useful in any point of view.

The select vestry say that Liverpool has grievances in connection with the chargeability of Irish poor far greater in extent than anything they have heard of as existing elsewhere, and they complain, in the first place, that pregnant women come over from Ireland to be confined there, as exemplified in the case of Mary Keatinge. In the next place they complain of the action of certain charitable organisations, and notably of the mendicity societies in Dublin and other large towns, paying the passage to Liverpool of persons in pauper circumstances, who become chargeable there in a short time after their arrival, and that guardians and their officers do not scruple to avail themselves of these agencies to send upon one pretext or another paupers into England.

The example given in regard to this alleged practice, is the case of Margaret McKenna, who appears to have stated to the authorities of Liverpool parish that she was an inmate of South Dublin Workhouse on the 6th February 1871, the master of which, Mr. John Horneet, promised to get her a pass to Liverpool from the mendicity society; and that on the evening of the 6th of February Mr. Cavan, relieving officer, took her from the workhouse to the society's office, and gave her there a passage ticket, with 2 s. and a loaf. She was admitted to the Liverpool Workhouse on the 9th February, and she stated that both herself and her husband, whom she went to England to look for, belonged to Ireland.

It appears, upon inquiry from the workhouse officers of South Dublin, that Margaret McKenna left the workhouse on the 14th January 1871, and not on the 6th February, and that more than three weeks, therefore, elapsed between the time of her application for relief at Liverpool.

Both Mr. Hornidge (not Horneet), the master, and Mr. Campbell (not Cavan), the relieving officer, absolutely denied that they in any way assisted this woman in obtaining her passage to Liverpool, and from the character of those officers, the former of whom is now dead, the Commissioners place implicit reliance on their statements.

It is very likely that Margaret McKenna presenting herself to the Dublin Mendicity Society as a woman whose husband was in England, and as being anxious to go there and join him, would obtain assistance for the purpose from that society, and there may be other charitable institutions and many charitable individuals in Dublin willing to expend the money at their command in the same manner. At the same time the Commissioners are able to affirm most confidently that no such expenditure from the poor-rate has ever taken place in Ireland without being disallowed by the auditor, and repayment of the amount rigidly enforced from those who expended it. It does not, however, seem reasonable to expect that either Liverpool or any other large town in the United Kingdom could take effective measures in any way to protect itself against the occurrence of such cases as that of Mary Keatinge, or such cases as that of Margaret McKenna, so long as persons are permitted to go of their own free will from one place to another for any lawful purpose; or, secondly, so long as benevolent individuals are not prevented by law from assisting persons desiring so to do, but unable to do so from want of funds. That Liverpool should from her geographical position in relation to Ireland be peculiarly exposed to such inconvenience may, from one point of view, be a subject of regret; but on the other hand it must be allowed that she has enjoyed, and still enjoys, incalculable material advantages from her proximity to, and connexion with, the coasts of Ireland.

T. H. Burke, Esq., &c. &c. &c.,
Dublin Castle.

By order of the Commissioners.

(signed) B. Banks,
Chief Clerk.

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
12 April 1872.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, and to state that they have read the copy which accompanied it of a communication from the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland with reference to the case of Mary Keatinge, and do not find that they are required to make any special observations thereon.

The Board admit that the intercourse between Ireland and England at the ports of Dublin and Liverpool leads to the transit and removal of Irish persons which are unfortunately too frequently attended with circumstances of annoyance to the authorities on both sides. This the Board regret, but they are not aware of any remedy which would be at once satisfactory and mutually acceptable.

I am, &c.

The Hon. A. F. O. Liddell, Q.C.,
&c. &c. &c.
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.

(signed) Henry Flower,
Secretary.

Correspondence.
England and Wales.

— IV. —

Case of
Matthew McGuire.

CASE of *Matthew McGuire*, removed from the Parish of Liverpool to the Cavan Union.

LETTER from the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Secretary of the Local Government Board.

Sir,

Whitehall, 5 December 1871.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to transmit herewith, to be laid before the Local Government Board, the enclosed copy of a letter from the Irish Government, forwarding a communication from the Poor Law Board on the subject of the practice followed by the authorities at Liverpool as to the removal of paupers to Ireland, by which it is believed the contagion of small-pox has been imported, and I am to request that you will move the Local Government Board to cause inquiry to be made into this matter, and report the result for Mr. Bruce's information.

The Secretary,
Local Government Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) A. P. O. Liddell.

Encloses in the foregoing Letter.

LETTER from *R. Matheson*, Esq., Chief Secretary's Office, Ireland, to the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 2 December 1871.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter from the Poor Law Commissioners, relative to the practice followed by the Liverpool authorities in the removal of paupers to Ireland, and the danger thereby incurred of spreading the contagion of small-pox, and I am to request that you will lay the same before Mr. Secretary Bruce, and move him to cause inquiry to be made into the subject thereof.

The Under Secretary of State,
Home Office.

I am, &c.
(signed) R. N. Matheson.

LETTER from Poor Law Commissioners to the Chief Secretary of Ireland.

My Lord,

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
28 November 1871.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, desire to state, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that they have received a copy of a warrant for the removal of a man named Matthew McGuire from the parish of Liverpool to the Cavan Union, together with replies to queries respecting the circumstances under which the pauper was removed, and from which it appears that the pauper had resided for five or six years in London, and had come as a seaman to Liverpool; that he was relieved for two days in Liverpool Workhouse previously to being sent to Ireland, and he states that he desigiously sought relief in Liverpool in order to get sent to Ireland.

The Commissioners, in the Appendix to their last annual Report, adverted to the practice which existed in Liverpool, of persons applying for relief to the authorities there for the purpose of getting sent to Ireland, and being detained in the workhouse until there is a batch of them to be sent over to any particular place, and probably this is one of such cases. The Commissioners at the same time wish to state that they entertain no doubt that this practice of the Liverpool authorities has been one of the many sources from which the small-pox contagion in Ireland proceeded, two instances at least having come to their knowledge of the disease having been imported in this way, and both at a time when Ireland was comparatively free from it.

The Marquis Hartington, M.P.,
&c. &c. &c.

By order of the Commissioners.
(signed) B. Baxter,
Chief Clerk.

Correspondence.

England and Wales.

Case of
Matthew McGuire.LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Vestry Clerk of the Parish of
Liverpool.Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
12 December 1871.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to transmit to you, for the consideration of the select vestry of the parish of Liverpool, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland, which has been forwarded to the Board by Mr. Secretary Bruce, and to request that they may be furnished with the particulars connected with the removal of the man referred to in the above letter.

H. J. Hagger, Esq., Vestry Clerk,
Liverpool.I am, &c.
(signed) Henry Flaxing,
Secretary.LETTER from the Vestry Clerk of the Parish of Liverpool to the Local Government
Board.Parish of Liverpool, Liverpool,
22 December 1871.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I AM instructed by the select vestry of this parish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, relative to the removal from this parish to the Cavan Union of a pauper named Matthew McGuire.

This man was admitted to the vagrant department of the workhouse upon the 14th of October last, his statement then being that he had been in Liverpool but one day. He was, in consequence of his age, he being entered as 65 years old, relieved from the labour task ordinarily required from vagrants, and was discharged from the department in the usual way. He applied for re-admission, and was admitted upon the 20th October, and again upon the 22nd and 23rd and the 24th days of the same month. Upon his discharge from the vagrant wards upon the morning of the 25th October, he applied for relief to the relieving officer, and as it was clear that the man was destitute, and not able bodied, he was offered an order for the workhouse. This he accepted, and entered the house upon the same day. He was located in the aged men's division of the workhouse, where he remained until the 13th November, the day upon which he was removed to Ireland. It will thus be seen that his chargeability extended over a period of 26 days, instead of two days as alleged.

The select vestry are quite at a loss to know the grounds upon which this man's removal can be complained of. At first sight it seems that the complaint is founded upon the statement that the removal was effected only two days after he first became chargeable, but from a subsequent passage in the Commissioners' Letter the practice of "detaining" paupers "in the workhouse until there is a batch of them to be sent over to any particular place," appears to be the subject of complaint.

That Irish paupers very frequently come to Liverpool for the express purpose of being removed to Ireland, the select vestry know only too well; and if the Poor Law Commissioners of Ireland will state how this is to be prevented, or how, when they have come, such paupers are to be dealt with other than by sending them home, or keeping them altogether, the select vestry will gratefully accept the information.

As regards the alleged detention of paupers, it is only necessary to state that the select vestry have no power to detain any pauper for the purpose stated. It is true that the removal of a pauper is sometimes delayed in order that it may be seen if other cases arise requiring removal to the same place; but this, the select vestry submit, is perfectly justifiable. Through the reiterated complaints of the Irish authorities, the law was so altered as to require that in all cases paupers removed should be accompanied to their place of destination by an officer; and it has consequently become necessary either that the number of removing officers should be largely increased, or that the work should be so regulated as that the one journey of the officer should be utilised to the fullest extent. The select vestry have chosen to adopt the latter alternative, and they fail to see that the course they have taken affords any reasonable ground of complaint to the Irish authorities.

The statement that the action of the Liverpool authorities has conduced to the spread of small-pox in Ireland, the select vestry feel to be particularly ungracious; and they will be glad to be furnished with the particulars of the "two instances" referred to by the Commissioners. The fact is, that during the prevalence of the small-pox epidemic in Liverpool, the select vestry voluntarily suspended removals to Ireland upon this very account. From the 23rd March last (the date of the Resolution of Suspension) to the 20th October (when the suspension was removed) no Irish removals were made from this parish, and during the period named, no fewer than 440 cases (i. e. families) were admitted to the workhouse as Irish removable poor, many of which are still chargeable. Since the resumption of the removals, 33 cases have been removed, and the average period of chargeability previous to removal has in these cases been 57 days.

The select vestry cannot but consider that the complaint in this case, as well as other complaints equally unreasonable, forms part of a systematised plan for arousing a feeling against

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 Case of
 Matthew McGuire.

against these removals, with the evident object of inducing Parliament to withdraw the powers now possessed by English and Scotch boards of guardians, powers which, it is believed, it is for the protection of English ratepayers absolutely necessary to retain.

Two additional facts may be stated in connection with this particular case: one is, that McGuire expressed no wish here to be removed to Cavan; in fact, he objected to go there, as he wanted to go to Dublin; the other is, that during the small-pox epidemic no case of small-pox occurred in the workhouse itself, nor was a single case treated in the workhouse, the small-pox hospitals being, as the Board are aware, some miles distant from the workhouse.

The Local Government Board,
 Whitehall, London.

I have, &c.
 (signed) H. J. Hagger.

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Under Secretary for the Home Department.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
 10 January 1872.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th ultimo, in which you enclose, for their consideration, a copy of a letter which has been addressed to Mr. Secretary Bruce from the Irish Government respecting the practice followed by the authorities at Liverpool in the removal of paupers to Ireland, and the danger thereby incurred of spreading the contagion of small-pox. You also enclose a copy of a letter from the Commissioners for administering the laws for relief of the poor in Ireland respecting the removal of Matthew McGuire from Liverpool to the Cavan Union.

I am directed to state that, having communicated with the select vestry of the parish of Liverpool on the subject, the Board have received from them a reply, a copy of which is herewith enclosed for the information of Mr. Secretary Bruce.

The Hon. A. F. O. Liddell,
 Home Office, Whitehall.

I am, &c.
 (signed) J. T. Hilbert, Secretary.

— V. —

Case of
 John Tushy (or Teovey).

CASE of John Tushy (or Teovey), his Wife and Seven Children, removed from the Kingston-on-Thames Union to the Newport Union, County Mayo.

LETTER from the Local Government Board to the Clerk to the Guardians of the Kingston-on-Thames Union.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
 20 March 1872.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to transmit to you a copy of a notice of a question to be asked in the House of Commons of the President by Mr. George Brown, M.P., in connection with the removal of John Tushy (or Teovey) and his wife and seven children from the Kingston-on-Thames Union to the Newport Union, County Mayo.

The Board request that you will inform them, by return of post, of the circumstances under which the pauper was removed, and whether he was not examined on oath on the occasion referred to.

The Board will be glad if you will procure and furnish them, at the same time, with a copy of the examinations taken by the magistrates, the charges for which the Board will remit by post office order.

I am, &c.
 (signed) J. T. Hilbert, Secretary.
 R. F. Bartrop, Esq.,
 Clerk to the Guardians of the Kingston Union,
 Kingston-on-Thames.

COPY of Notice of Question referred to in above Letter.

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—
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Toovey).
—

15. Mr. George Browne.—To ask the President of the Local Government Board if he will state to the House the circumstances connected with the removal of John Toovey, his wife, and seven children, under warrant, dated 9th November 1871, from the Kingston-on-Thames Union to the Newport Union, County Mayo, although a resident in England for 35 years.

And whether it is true that when brought before the magistrates at Kingston previous to his removal, he was not sworn or examined upon oath.

Friday, 22 March.

LETTER from the Clerk to the Guardians of the Kingston-on-Thames Union to the Local Government Board.

Kingston Union, Kingston, Surrey,
21 March 1872.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant, No. A. 1872, in which you request to be informed of the circumstances under which John Toovey, his wife, and seven children, were removed from this union to the Newport Union, County Mayo, and whether he was not examined on oath on the occasion referred to; and in reply thereto to state that on the 31st October last the pauper and his family became inmates of the workhouse here; they had recently come into the union, having previously resided in and chargeable to the Wandsworth Union, and not being irremovable, the guardians ordered their removing officer, Mr. Lamb, to obtain the usual order for their removal to Ireland, his place of settlement. On the 2nd November the pauper and his wife and all the children were taken by Mr. Lamb before the county justices at their petty sessions, and he was then examined on oath by the justices as to the place of his birth and settlement in Ireland. The pauper himself expressed a wish to return to Ireland with his family, but his wife objected to going, and stated that she was unwell and not fit to travel. Upon this the magistrates adjourned the case for one week, in order that she might be examined by the medical officer to see if there was any truth in her statement. This examination took place the same day, and the medical officer certified that the woman was perfectly well.

On the 9th November all the parties attended before the magistrates at the petty sessions, and both the pauper and his wife then expressed their willingness to be sent home. It would appear from the letter which I enclose from the clerk to the county justices, that although the pauper at the first examination was examined on oath, no written or formal deposition was taken by the clerk, and that on the 9th, the pauper after expressing his willingness to be removed, left the Court before he could be re-sworn, and that the formal deposition was thereupon made by the officer in charge of the case.

I enclose copy depositions as requested, and also copy correspondence in relation to the case.

To the Local Government Board, Whitehall.

I have, &c.
(signed) R. F. Bartrop.

Enclosures to the foregoing Letter.

LETTER from the Clerk to the Justices to the Clerk to the Guardians of the Kingston Union.

Dear Sir,

Kingston-on-Thames, 21 March 1872.

In reply to your inquiry as to the removal of Toovey, I have to state that he was brought before the county bench on the 2nd November last by Mr. Lamb, and examined on oath as to the place of his birth in Ireland, but owing to his wife having stated that she was unfit to be removed, no written or formal deposition was taken, and the case was adjourned until the following week, when all the parties again attended before the bench, but Toovey having left the Court before the formal orders were made out, and the officer, Mr. Lamb, who had charge of the case, made the usual formal deposition as to the pauper's settlement in Ireland, founded upon the evidence given the previous week by the pauper himself.

I enclose a copy of the deposition, my charge for which is 1 s.

Yours, &c.
(signed) James Bell,
Clerk to the Justices.

To R. F. Bartrop, Esq.

Correspondence.

England and Wales.

Case of
John Toovey (or
Toovey).

COPY of Depositions.

County of Surrey, } William Lamb, Officer of the Guardians of the Kingston Union, in the
to wit. County of Surrey, sworn, saith:—

The pauper, John Toovey, aged 39 years, is now chargeable to the common fund of the Kingston Union, with Sarah his wife, and their seven children, namely, William, aged 15 years; Sarah Ann, aged 10 years; James, aged 7 years; John, aged 6 years; Louisa, aged 4 years; Walter, aged 3 years; and Andrew, aged 11 months. The said John Toovey, who is not settled in England, was born at Derryloughan, in the county of Mayo, Ireland, and in Newport Union, and I am desired by the guardians to ask for an order for their removal.

(signed) *William Lamb.*

Sworn before us, this 9th day of November 1871, at Kingston-upon-Thames in the said county of Surrey,

(signed) *Thomas Terry,
Charles Conble.*

COPY Certificate.

9 November 1871.

I HEREBY certify that John Toovey and his wife and family, who are now in the Kingston Workhouse, are in a fit state to be conveyed to Ireland.

(signed) *E. W. Harris,*
Medical Officer, Kingston Workhouse.

LETTER from Messrs. Needham, Power & Needham to the Guardians of the Poor of the Kingston Union.

Toovey's Removal.

Gentlemen,

1, New Inn, London, 23 January 1872.

THIS man, John Toovey, or Toovey, with his wife and seven children, were recently removed from Kingston-on-Thames to the Newport Union, County Mayo, Ireland, under a magistrate's warrant, dated 9th November last, on the supposition that Toovey, the head of the family, was born at Derryloughan, within the union; this, as we are instructed, is not so, the pauper having been in fact born at a place called Derrymacarta, within the Castlereagh Union.

We write on behalf of the guardians of the Newport Union, to request that you will have the goodness to state whether the Kingston board of guardians are willing to receive back the paupers and pay the expenses which have been incurred, without legal proceedings being resorted to by way of appeal against the order of removal.

We are, &c.

(signed) *Needham, Power & Needham.*

P.S.—We shall feel obliged by an early reply to this letter.

LETTER from Clerk to Guardians of Kingston Union to Messrs. Needham, Power & Needham.

Re Toovey's Removal.

Sirs,

Kingston-on-Thames, 8 February 1872.

IN reply to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, I beg to say that the man Toovey and his family were taken before the justices on the 2nd November last, when he was sworn and stated that he was born at Derryloughan, but inasmuch as his wife stated that she was unfit to be removed, the justices adjourned the case for a week, in order that she might be examined by a medical man. On inquiring at the office of the magistrate's clerk, I find that the evidence given by the man on the 2nd November was not taken down in writing, and that the justices did not think it necessary to take his deposition again when they made the order on the 9th November.

It is clear that the paupers are settled in Ireland, and were legally removable thereto, and my guardians therefore cannot consent to receive them back again. If, however, they have been misled by the man, and his birth place is at Derrymacarta, they will consent to pay the expense your clients may be at in removing them to that place.

Yours, &c.

(signed) *Robert F. Bartrop.*

To Messrs. Needham, Power & Needham,
Solicitors, 1, New Inn, Strand.

LETTER from the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department to the Secretary to the Local Government Board.

Correspondence.
England and Wales,
Case of
John Tuohy (or
Toohy).

Sir,

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Bruce to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the President of the Local Government Board, copy of a letter from the Irish Government, forwarding copy of a report from the Poor Law Commissioners on the subject of the removal of John Tuohy with his wife and seven children from Kingston-on-Thames to the Newport Union in the county of Mayo.

Whitehall, 14 May 1872.

I am, &c.
(signed) A. F. O. Liddell.

The Secretary to the Local Government Board.

LETTER from the Secretary to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to the Honourable A. F. O. Liddell.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 9 May 1872.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith, for the consideration of Mr. Secretary Bruce, copy of a report which has been received from the Poor Law Commissioners on the subject of the removal of John Tuohy with his wife and seven children from Kingston-upon-Thames to the Newport Union in the county of Mayo.

I am desired by his Excellency to add that the above case is an illustration of the hardship of the present law with respect to the removal of poor persons from England to this country.

The Hon. A. F. O. Liddell,
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) T. H. Burke.

LETTER from the Poor Law Commissioners (Ireland), to the Secretary to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
7 May 1872.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Law for Relief of the Poor in Ireland return to you herewith the memorial addressed by the board of guardians of Newport Union to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, on the subject of the removal of John Tuohy with his wife and seven children from Kingston-upon-Thames to that union.

The facts of the case are fairly stated in the memorial. Tuohy appears to be the only one of the nine persons removed who was born in Ireland, his wife, who was an Englishwoman, and seven children, having all been born in England. Tuohy himself left Ireland with his parents 35 years ago at the age of five years, and had continued to reside in England from that time up to the time of his removal. The peculiar hardship of the case, however, as it affects the Newport board of guardians, is, that Tuohy was not born in that union, and had never resided in it, and that admitting that he was legally removable to Ireland, he ought to have been removed to Castlereagh Union.

The Commissioners have not, however, been able to discover that the man had gained any exemption from liability to removal to Ireland, and they have been advised by English counsel that as the head of the family was in fact legally removable, no appeal lies against the warrant for the removal of himself and family, on the ground that the removal ought to have been made to a place different from that named in the order.

The guardians of Newport Union have no legal authority to send the paupers to the union to which they ought to have been removed, or to send them away at all, and they are thus by virtue of the existing removal law in England, and by the act of the English poor law authorities, burdened with the support of a destitute family, most of whom were born in England, and none of whom were born in the union, or had previously been in any way connected with it.

The guardians of Newport Union have therefore just grounds of complaint, and in the case of a very poor union like Newport, the cost of supporting a family of nine persons causes a material addition to the rates. In the present state of the law, however, the Commissioners believe that the guardians have no legal remedy.

By order, &c.
(signed) B. Braks, Chief Clerk.

To T. H. Burke, Esq., &c., &c., &c.,
Dublin Castle.

— VI. —

Correspondence.
England and Wales.

CASE of *Thomas Phillips*, removed from the Salford Union to the Galway Union.

Case of
Thomas Phillips.

LETTER from *Thomas Phillips* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen,

10 September 1874.

I most humbly hope that you will pardon my presumption in addressing this my appeal to you.

My complaint is, that after a residence of 25 years in England (21 years of that time I have resided in Manchester, and four years in Salford), I have been transferred by the authorities of the Salford Union, Lancashire, England, unto this union of Galway, Ireland.

From what I have heard from my parsons, I believe that I was born on the 15th of May 1847, in the said town of Galway, and arrived in Manchester, England (with my parents), on the 15th of April 1849.

After my arrival in the said city of Manchester, I never left it until the end of the year 1869 or the beginning of 1870, when I commenced to reside with my sister in Salford.

The first time I made application to the workhouse authorities of Salford was on the 21st of April 1873, and was admitted as a patient in the hospital on the 29th of the same month and year.

I took my discharge on the 26th of February 1874. The reason I took my discharge was, because the guardians threatened to transfer me to this union, because there appeared a letter in the "*Salford Chronicle*" on Saturday, the 7th February, which reflected greatly on the visiting medical officer, Dr. Ingle, and also on Mrs. Elizabeth Paudling, the night nurse over the Male Hospital. I was the writer of that letter; the charges that I brought against the said officers were strictly true. The description that I gave of the said medical officer was, that a more rude, rough, or uncouth person to sick patients there could not be.

And to prove my statements, I will cite a few instances of his harshness.

On Tuesday, the 26th of August 1873, there was a patient in the hospital, Frank Cunningham, who was naked to kneel down and scour a large flight of stone steps that led into the hospital; he, the patient, said he was unable to work. On Wednesday, the 27th of August, the day following, he was brought before the guardians for refusing to work; Cunningham still maintained he could not work; Dr. Ingle said that the patient was able to work. The poor man took his discharge on Thursday, 28th August, and his wife found him dead in bed on Friday, 29th August 1873.

The next case is William Dixon, who entered the hospital some time in November or December 1873. He was suffering from an abscess in the leg; he was unable to walk with it. The moment Dr. Ingle saw him he ordered him into the body of the house; Dixon also went before the guardians, and when they saw the poor man they took pity on him, and he was sent back into the hospital (where he still was at the time I left this union).

The last case is that of Joseph Widdows, who entered the hospital on Tuesday, the 10th February 1874, and on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, the 12th February 1874, he asked earnestly that his friends might be sent for, as he said he was dying; but no, his friends would not be sent for, and the poor desolate man was found dead behind the dining table, in the day room belonging to the hospital, by Mrs. Amelia Taylor, the night nurse over the female wards, and Joseph Glover, the pauper night nurse, over the male wards.

The visiting days at the Salford Union are the first Wednesday in every month, from 9 to 12 in the forenoon, and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon; on the 4th February, being visiting day, the friends of the patients came as usual, but to our and their great surprise, Mr. Thomas Bebbington, the master, came into the sick wards and also into the day room, and ordered all visitors out immediately. When asked his reason for such harsh conduct, he said what he done was by Dr. Ingle's orders. We never got notice that the hours were altered. This charge also appeared in the said letter.

The charges that I brought against Mrs. Elizabeth Paudling, the night nurse, were drunkenness and neglect of duty. She was drunk on duty five or six times in November; and on Christmas eve she was entirely incapable of duty. And on Christmas night she fell down wretchedly intoxicated in the dining hall, where Mrs. May, the fever nurse, assisted to raise her out of that disgraceful position. She (Mrs. Paudling) was drunk again on New Year's eve, and also on New Year's night. Dr. Ingle was also very insulting to me, upbraiding me with being Irish. Mr. C. Oldham, one of the Salford guardians, told me if I had not wrote the letter they would never have bothered about my settlement. Their next reason for the transfer was, that out of my four years' residence in Salford, I spent six weeks in Manchester. During the time in question I went to see my father, where I took suddenly ill; my father sent for the doctor, who ordered me to be removed

removed to the Manchester Workhouse Hospital, Newbridge-street. This occurred between the month of September or October 1872. My father still resides in Manchester and all my brothers and sisters were born and reared in Manchester, and still reside in that district. The sister that I lived with, Mrs. Thomas Bolton, resides in No. 3, Frederick-street, Bloom-street, Salford. I re-entered the Salford Union on the 7th of March 1874, and was then sent down to the receiving ward to keep the books in that place, and heard no more about being transferred until I unexpectedly received a summons to appear before the court on the 22nd of July 1874; I received the summons on the 21st of July 1874. They brought me here by compulsion, and would not give me liberty to go and see my friends. If I thought that they still intended to transfer me, I would have taken my discharge and went to my friends. But no, they took me like a thief or a convicted felon, and brought me to a strange land, where I have neither friend nor fellow to comfort or cheer me in this my wasting disease.

Praying that you may take my hard case into consideration, and order me to be taken back to my own union, as my health is much impaired by remaining here,

I am, &c.
(signed) Thomas Phillips,
Union Hospital, Galway, Ireland.

To the Local Government Board,
London, England.

Correspondence.
—
England and Wales.
—
Care of
Thomas Phillips.
—

LETTER from Local Government Board to Clerk to the Guardians of the
Salford Union.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
19 September 1874.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Local Government Board to transmit to you, for the consideration of the guardians of the Salford Union, the accompanying copy of a letter which the Board have received from Thomas Phillips, who was recently removed from Salford to the Galway Union, and to request that the Board may be furnished with the observations of the guardians upon the subject of his complaint.

To T. H. Bagshaw, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Salford Union,
Salford.

I am, &c.
(signed) Francis Fletcher,
Assistant Secretary.

LETTER from the Clerk to the Guardians of the Salford Union to the
Local Government Board.

Salford Union, Union Offices, Eccles New Road,
Salford, 8 October 1874.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
I AM directed by the guardians of this union to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 59,927A.—1874, dated 19th September 1874, transmitting, for the consideration of the guardians, copy of a letter which your Board had received from Thomas Phillips, who was recently removed from Salford to the Galway Union, and asking to be furnished with the observations of the guardians upon the subject of his complaint.

In reply, I am directed to state as follows:—
That Phillips was legally removed to Ireland, as he had not prior to his removal resided 12 months in the Salford Union without relief or interruption, and was born in Galway, in Ireland. On his first application for admission to the workhouse in April 1873, the man informed the relieving officer that he had resided five years in the union without relief or interruption, and it was only on inquiry into the charges made by Phillips in February last that the guardians discovered that he had some four months previous to his admission into our workhouse been an inmate of the workhouse of the township of Manchester.

Upon this, instructions were given for his removal to Ireland. He, however, left the workhouse, but was again admitted on the 7th March last; and on the 13th March instructions were again given for his removal to Ireland.

With respect to the charges made against the medical officer and other officers of the workhouse, these were fully investigated at a special meeting of the workhouse visiting committee on the 24th February 1874, there being present 10 members of the committee; and after considering the whole of the evidence offered, they passed the following resolution:—

“That having heard the charges made by Phillips, and the evidence brought forward in support of such charges, this committee is satisfied that they are frivolous and vexatious.”

I have, &c.
(signed) T. H. Bagshaw,
Clerk to the Guardians.

To the Local Government Board,
Whitehall, London, S.W.

Correspondence.

England and Wales—

Case of
Thomas Phillips.

LETTER from Local Government Board to Thomas Phillips.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,

16 October 1874.

Thomas Phillips,
ADVERTISING in your letter to the Local Government Board of the 10th ultimo, the Board direct me to inform you that they have communicated with the guardians of the Sanfild Union respecting your complaint, and have received a reply, a copy of which is enclosed for your information.

The Board direct me to add that they do not see any sufficient reason for further interference on their part in the matter.

To Thomas Phillips, Union Hospital,
Galway, Ireland.

(signed) *Fras. Fletcher,*
Assistant Secretary.

— VII. —

CASE of *Bryan Early*, removed from Saint Giles and Saint George, Bloomsbury, to the Dundalk Union.

Case of
Bryan Early.LETTER from *Bryan Early* to the Local Government Board.

Gentlemen,

3 November 1874.

PERMIT me to lay before you, very respectfully, the circumstances of my sad case, and ask your opinion and guidance thereon.

In the month of September 1874, the local authorities of St. Giles sent me to Ireland, having lived 40 years in London; I am now 75 years old. On my arrival in Ireland I was rejected and obliged to find my way back to London the best way I could. At my advanced age I am unable to maintain myself. Under those circumstances I appeal to your benevolent feelings and deep sense of justice for assistance, advice, &c.

I am, &c.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Whitehall.

(signed) *Bryan Early.*

LETTER from Local Government Board to Clerk to Guardians of the Poor of the Parishes of St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,

14 November 1874.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Local Government Board to transmit to the guardians of the parishes of St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury, the accompanying copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board by *Bryan Early*.

The Board will be glad to be furnished with the observations of the guardians on the subject of the enclosed communication.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Fras. Fletcher,*
Assistant Secretary.

To J. Robinson, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the Parishes of
St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury,
57, Broad-street, W.C.

LETTER from the Clerk to the Guardians of the Poor of the Parishes of St. Giles and St. George, Bloomsbury, to the Assistant Secretary to the Local Government Board.

St. Giles-in-the-Fields and St. George, Bloomsbury,

Office of the Guardians of the Poor,

57, Broad-street, W.C., 18 November 1874.

Sir,
I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, No. 70,286 D., enclosing, for the consideration of the guardians, a copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board by *Bryan Early* respecting his removal to Ireland and his being rejected there, and obliged to find his way back to London the best way he could.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that *Bryan Early* had only lived one month in these parishes before he became chargeable, and he was passed to the Dundalk Union, County Louth, Ireland, on his own application on the 27th August last. From inquiries made of the removing officer, it appears that *Bryan Early*, as soon as he arrived at the Dundalk Union Workhouse, wished to take his discharge, upon which the master, in the presence of the removing officer, pressed him to remain, being an old man.

To *Fras. Fletcher*, Esq.,
Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.

I am, &c.
(signed) *J. Robinson, Clerk.*

CORRESPONDENCE relating to the following Cases of Removal from
Scotland to Ireland.

— I. —

CORRESPONDENCE in the CASE of *Mary Johnston or Miller*, removed from the
Parish of Largs to the Enniskillen Union, Ireland.

Correspondence.

Scotland.INVENTORY of DOCUMENTS in the Case of *Mary Johnston or Miller*.

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— No. 1. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin, to the Board of Supervision,
Edinburgh.Case of
*Mary Johnston
or Miller.*

(No. 17,412-69—Enniskillen Union.)

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
19 July 1869.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland forward, to be laid before the Board of Supervision for the Relief of the Poor in Scotland, the accompanying extract from minutes of proceedings of the board of guardians of Enniskillen Union, on the 6th instant, calling attention to a hardship which has been inflicted on their union by the removal to it of a woman named Mary Johnston or Miller, with her four children, by the authorities of the parish of Largs, Ayrshire, the woman never having had any previous connection with the union.

The Commissioners at the same time transmit an extract from the petition of the inspector of the poor for the parish of Largs to the justices of the peace for the county of Ayr, applying for an order for the removal of the woman and her children, as also a copy of the woman's deposition, and of the order for removal.

The woman's removal to Enniskillen Union, instead of to Irvinestown Union, appears to have been owing to an oversight in filing the order for removal as regards her place of birth, she having distinctly stated in her deposition that she was a native of the town of Lowthersown, or Irvinestown (its modern name), which is in the Irvinestown Union, while in the order there is no indication of her place of birth beyond the statement that she was born in the County Fermanagh.

By order of the Commissioners,
(signed) *B. Banks*, Chief Clerk.

Enclosures in No. 1.

(No. 17,412-69—Enniskillen Union.)

EXTRACT from Guardians' Minutes, dated 6 July 1869.

THE master of the workhouse laid before the guardians warrant for the removal of Mary Johnston, or Miller, from Largs, Ayrshire, Scotland, to this union, with the answers to the usual queries obtained from the paupers.

The guardians directed the clerk to forward the papers to the Poor Law Commissioners, and unanimously adopted the following minute upon the subject, viz. :—

"The guardians beg to direct the attention of the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland to a case of hardship to the ratepayers of this union.

"A woman

Correspondence.

Scotland.

Case of
Mary Johnston
or Miller.

"A woman, named Mary Miller, with her four children, has been sent here from Scotland. This woman states that at the age of eight years she left Irvinestown in this county (where there is a workhouse), and went to Scotland, where she has lived ever since, up to 29th June last. The guardians complain that even if it be lawful for the authorities in Scotland to send this woman to Ireland after an absence of 26 years, they have no right to saddle her upon a union with which she has never had any connection."

"The guardians respectfully request the attention of the Commissioners to the case."

EXTRACT from Petition of Inspector of the Poor for the Parish of Larga.

THAT Mary Johnston or Miller, now or lately residing at Oniswell's Land, Wilson-street, Larga, was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland. That the said Mary Johnston or Miller has become chargeable to, and is in course of receiving parochial relief from, the parish of Larga. That the said Mary Johnston or Miller has not acquired a settlement in any parish or combination in Scotland, or, if acquired, has not retained such settlement. That the said Mary Johnston or Miller has four children, whose names are as follow, viz.:—Rose Ann, aged 7½ years; Hugh, aged 5½ years; John, 4 years; and Helen, 2 years, who have not gained a settlement in Scotland. That the said Mary Johnston or Miller having actually become chargeable to the said parish of Larga, it has become necessary to remove the said Mary Johnston or Miller and her children to Ireland, where she was born; that the reputed age of the said Mary Johnston or Miller is 34 years; the reputed ages of her children are as follow: 7½, 5½, 4, and 2 years.

May it therefore please your honours to inquire into and consider what is before set forth to see the said Mary Johnston or Miller, and Rose Ann, Hugh, John, and Helen Miller; and it being proved in the manner prescribed by the said statutes that Mary Johnston or Miller was born in Ireland, and has not acquired, or if acquired, has not retained a settlement in any parish in Scotland, and that the said Mary Johnston or Miller and her four children have actually become chargeable to the said parish of Larga, and that the health of the said Mary Johnston or Miller and her four children is such that they would not suffer bodily or mental injury by their removal, to grant the necessary order for their removal to the workhouse at Enniskillen accordingly, or to do otherwise in the premises as your honours may see cause, all in terms of the forecited Acts of Parliament.

According to justice, &c.
(signed) *Alexander Campbell.*

Larga, 7 June 1869.

DEPOSITION of the said Mary Johnston or Miller, who, being solemnly sworn, deposes that she is a native of Ireland, county of Fermanagh, in the town of Lowtherstown or Irvinestown in said county, and declares she cannot write.

(signed) *James Lang, J.P.*
James Ritchie, J.P.

To the Inspector of the Poor for the Parish of Larga, and to the Guardians of the Union of Enniskillen.

(Order for Removal to Ireland.)

Larga, 7 June 1869.

WE, James Lang, Esq., and James Ritchie, Esq., two of Her Majesty's Justices of the county of Ayr, having considered the foregoing petition and certificate, and the deposition of the said Mary Johnston or Miller, and having examined into the state of health of the said Mary Johnston or Miller, Rose Ann, Hugh, John, and Helen Miller, find that the said Mary Johnston or Miller is of the reputed age of 34 years; find that the said Rose Ann is of the reputed age of 7½; that the said Hugh is of the reputed age of 5½; that the said John and Helen Miller are of the reputed ages of 4 and 2 years, respectively; find that the said Mary Johnston or Miller was born in County Fermanagh, Ireland; find that the said Mary Johnston or Miller has become, and is now actually chargeable to the parochial board of the parish of Larga, and that the said Mary Johnston or Miller has not acquired and retained a settlement in Scotland; find that none of the said persons would suffer bodily or mental injury by being removed as herein ordered. Therefore we do hereby order that the said Mary Johnston or Miller be removed with Rose Ann, Hugh, John, and Helen Miller, her said children, and conveyed to and delivered safely at the workhouse at Enniskillen. And we do order you, the said Alexander Campbell, inspector of poor, to cause the said persons to be so safely conveyed and delivered, and you, the said guardians of the union workhouse, Enniskillen, to receive the said persons.

(signed) *James Lang, J.P.*
James Ritchie, J.P.

— No. 2. —

LETTER from the Board of Supervision, Edinburgh, to the Inspector of Poor of Largs.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit, for any observations you may desire to offer, the accompanying copies of a letter from the Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, and of relative enclosures, respecting removal of a pauper named Mary Johnston or Miller and her four children from the parish of Largs to the Enniskillen Union Workhouse. I am further directed to call upon you to transmit to me, for the information of the Board, a full copy of the proceedings for the warrant of removal.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ord Graham Campbell*,
for Secretary.

Mr. Campbell, Inspector of Poor,
Largs.

Correspondence.
Scotland.
Case of
Mary Johnston
or Miller.

18th July 1869.

— No. 3. —

LETTER from the Inspector of Poor of Largs to the Board of Supervision, Edinburgh.

Case of Mary Johnston or Miller.—Removal to Ireland.

Office of Parochial Board, Largs,
26 July 1869.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 23rd instant, with relative enclosures, regarding the removal of Mary Johnston or Miller from Largs to the workhouse at Enniskillen.

In answer, I have to state that Mary Johnston or Miller came to this country when a child, and was consequently unable to give me any information as to the union to which she belonged; all that she could say was that "Armstown" or "Ereestown," as she named it, was in county Fermanagh, near to Enniskillen. I made inquiry of Irishmen residing here, and though not able to speak definitely on the matter, they concurred in the opinion that Enniskillen was the nearest workhouse, and that I was perfectly safe in taking the pauper there. I accordingly obtained the necessary warrant from the justices of the peace for her removal to Enniskillen, neither the pauper nor her husband having a claim on any parish in Scotland.

I may mention that I gave the workhouse guardians ample notice of my intention to remove the woman and her family to Enniskillen, as I sent them a copy of the warrant a fortnight prior to removal, when there was time enough afforded to get any error adjusted, and on delivering the woman over at the workhouse, the gentleman who received her acknowledged having had my notice, and I stood by till he perused the copy which I had with me, an exact copy of the form forwarded herewith, which he read carefully, and seemed perfectly satisfied. Indeed, on my asking if it "was all right?" he answered "O, yes."

I was very desirous that the woman should be sent to her proper parish, and am sorry if I have made a mistake; but, until receiving your letter, I was not aware that any had been committed.

I annex extract minutes relative to her case, as also a copy of the proceedings for the warrant of removal. The removal was postponed till the warm season, as some of the children were in rather delicate health, otherwise they should have been sent over when the instructions were given by the committee.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Campbell*,
Inspector of Poor.

John Skelton, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Enclosures in No. 2.

Excerpt Minute of a Meeting of the Inspectors' Committee of the Parochial Board of the Parish of Largs; held 26th June 1868.

"CASE of Mary Johnston or Miller, Carswell's Land, Wilson-street, deserted by husband three months; has no settlement in Scotland. Inspector instructed to take out warrant for the removal of pauper to Ireland."

Extracted by
(signed) *Alex. Campbell*, Inspector.

Correspondence.

Scotland.

Case of
Mary Johnston
or Miller.

Excerpt Minute of a Meeting of the Inspectors' Committee of the Parochial Board of the Parish of Largo; held 14th December 1868.

"MART JOHNSTON or Miller. This woman, deserted by William Miller, her husband, who absconded some time ago, was chargeable with her family, and there being no settlement in this country, was ordered at last meeting to be removed to Ireland. She declined to go, and her allowance was stopped. She now re-applies, and consents to her removal to Ireland, provided all her children are provided with suits of clothing. The meeting agreed to supply clothing to the children, and ordered the pauper to be sent to Ireland as early as convenient."

Extracted by
(signed) Alex. Campbell, Inspector.

(Case of Pauper having Children.)

No. 3.

Unto the Honourable Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Ayr.

THE PETITION and COMPLAINT of *Alexander Campbell*, Inspector of the Poor for the Parish of Largo.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT by statute 8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, intitled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Relief of the Poor in Scotland," it is enacted, section 77, "That if any poor person born in England, Ireland, or the Isle of Man, and not having acquired a settlement in any parish or combination in Scotland, shall be in the course of receiving parochial relief in any parish or combination in Scotland, then and in such case it shall be lawful for the sheriff or any two justices of the peace of the county in which such parish or any portion thereof is situate, and they are hereby authorised and required, upon complaint made by the inspector of the poor or other officer appointed by the parochial board of such parish or combination, that such poor person has become chargeable to such parish or combination by himself or his family, to cause such person to be brought before them, and to examine such person or any witness, on oath, touching the place of the birth or last legal settlement of such person, and to take such other evidence or other measures as may by them be deemed necessary for ascertaining whether he has gained any settlement in Scotland; and if it shall be found by such sheriff or justices that the person so brought before them was born either in England or Ireland, or the Isle of Man, and has not gained any settlement in Scotland, and has actually become chargeable to the complaining parish or combination by himself or family, then such sheriff or justices shall, and they are hereby empowered, by an order of removal under their hands, which order may be drawn up in the form of the Schedule (A.) hereto annexed, to cause such poor person, his wife, and such of his children as may not have gained a settlement in Scotland, to be removed by sea or land, by and at the expense of the complaining parish, to England or Ireland, or the Isle of Man respectively, according as such poor person shall belong to England, Ireland, or the Isle of Man: Provided always, that no person shall be so removed until there has been obtained a certificate, on oath and conscience, by a regular medical practitioner, setting forth that the health of such person, his wife and children as aforesaid, is such as to admit of such removal: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any parochial board or their inspector from making arrangements for the due and proper removal of such poor persons either by land or water, provided the arrangement be made with the consent of such poor persons themselves."

And that, by statute 10 & 11 Vict. c. 33, intitled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Removal of Poor Persons from England and Scotland," it is enacted, section 2nd, "That it shall be lawful for any inspector of the poor, or other officer appointed by the parochial board of any parish or combination in Scotland, to take and convey before the sheriff or any two justices of the peace of the county in which the parish or combination for which such inspector or officer acts, or any portion thereof, is situated, without previous complaint or warrant in that behalf, every poor person who shall be in the course of receiving parochial relief in any parish or combination in Scotland, and who, he may have reason to believe, is liable to be removed from Scotland under the secondly recited Act (8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, s. 77); and the sheriff or justices before whom any such person shall be so brought shall make such examination, and proceed in the same manner in all respects, as if such person had been brought before him or them under and in the same manner directed by that Act."

That by the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 113, further provision was made in reference to the removal of paupers from Scotland to England and Ireland. By said statute, it is provided in sections first, second, and fourth thereof, as follows, viz:—

"1. No application for a warrant ordering the removal from any place in England to Scotland, or in Scotland to England or Ireland, of any poor person who shall have become

Correspondence.

Scotland.

Case of
Mary Johnston
or Miller.

become chargeable in such place shall be heard and determined in England, except by two or more justices in petty sessions assembled, or by a stipendiary magistrate or metropolitan police magistrate sitting in his court; and in Scotland, except by the sheriff or any two justices of the peace of the county in which the parish is situated to which such poor person may have become chargeable, which justices or magistrate, and sheriff or justices (as the case may be), shall see such poor person, or the person who is the head of the family proposed to be removed, and shall be satisfied that every person who is proposed to be removed by the warrant is in such a state of health as not to be liable to suffer bodily or mental injury by the removal.

"II. Such warrant of removal shall be granted in England only on the application of the relieving officer, or other officer of the guardians of the union or parish, and in Scotland only on the application of the inspector of the poor of the parish or combination, or other officer appointed by the parochial board of such parish or combination, where such poor person shall have become chargeable, and shall contain the name and reputed age of every person ordered to be removed by virtue of the same, and the name of the place in Scotland or England or Ireland (as the case may be), where the justices or magistrate, or sheriff or justices, shall find such person to have been born, or to have last resided for the space of five years in the case of a poor person to be removed to Scotland, and three years in the case of a poor person to be removed to England or Ireland, and a statement of such examination having been made as to the state of health of every person ordered to be removed as aforesaid; and such warrant shall be addressed to the party applying for the same, and in the case of a removal to Scotland, to the parochial board or inspector of the poor of the parish or combination to which such poor person is to be removed, and in the case of a removal to England or Ireland (as the case may be), to the guardians of the union or parish to which such person is to be removed, and a copy shall be given by and at the cost of the person applying for such warrant to the person or the head of the family about to be removed by virtue of it: Provided that in the case of any native of England, Ireland, or Scotland, where the justices or magistrate, or sheriff or justices (as the case may be), shall not be able to ascertain, upon the evidence before them, the place of birth or of such continued residence as aforesaid, they shall order the pauper to be removed to the port or union or parish in England or Ireland (as the case may be), or port or parish in Scotland, which shall, in the judgment of such justices or magistrate, or sheriff or justices (as the case may be), under the circumstances of the case be most expedient.

"IV. Such warrant shall order the removal of the poor person to be made to the place mentioned therein as aforesaid, and shall order the persons charged with the execution thereof to cause such poor person with his family (if any) to be safely conveyed to such place in England, Ireland, or Scotland (as the case may be), to be delivered, in the case of a removal to Scotland, to the inspector of the poor of the parish or combination, and in the case of a removal to England or Ireland at the workhouse of such place or of the union or parish containing the port or place nearest to the place mentioned in the warrant as the place of the pauper's ultimate destination."

That Mary Johnston or Miller, now or lately residing at Carewell's Land, Wilson-street, Largs, was born in county Fermanagh, Ireland: that the said Mary Johnston or Miller has become chargeable to, and is in course of receiving parochial relief from, the parish of Largs: that the said Mary Johnston or Miller has not acquired a settlement in any parish or combination in Scotland, or, if required, has not retained such settlement: that the said Mary Johnston or Miller has four children, whose names are as follow, viz., Rose Ann, aged 7½ years, Hugh, aged 6½ years, John, 4 years, and Helen, 2 years, who have not gained a settlement in Scotland: that the said Mary Johnston or Miller, having actually become chargeable to the said parish of Largs, it has become necessary to remove the said Mary Johnston or Miller and her children to Ireland, where she was born: that the reputed age of the said Mary Johnston or Miller is 34 years, and the reputed ages of his children are as follow, 7½, 6½, 4, and 2 years.

May it therefore please your Honours to inquire into and consider what is before set forth, to see the said Mary Johnston or Miller and Rose Ann, Hugh, John, and Helen Miller; and it being proved in the manner prescribed by the said statutes, that Mary Johnston or Miller was born in Ireland, and has not acquired, or, if required, has not retained a settlement in any parish in Scotland, and that the said Mary Johnston or Miller, and her four children, has actually become chargeable to the said parish of Largs, and that the health of the said Mary Johnston or Miller and her four children is such that they would not suffer bodily or mental injury by their removal, to grant the necessary order for their removal to the workhouse at Enniskillen accordingly; or to do otherwise in the premises as your Honours may see cause, all in terms of the foresaid Acts of Parliament.

According to justice, &c.

(signed) Alex. Campbell,
Inspector of Poor for the Parish of Largs.

Correspondence.

Scotland.

Case of
Mary Johnston
or Miller.

CERTIFICATE by a Regular Medical Practitioner.

I HEREBY declare, on soul and conscience, that the health of Mary Johnston or Miller, and of Rose Ann, Hugh, John, and Helen Miller, aforesaid, is such as to admit of their removal, as above craved, either by land or water.

(signed) James Cooke, Surgeon.

Dated Largs, 7 June 1869.

7 June 1869.

DEPOSITION of the said Mary Johnston or Miller, who, being solemnly sworn, deposes that she is a native of Ireland, county of Fermanagh, in the town of Loughrath, or Ennistown, in said county, and declares she cannot write.

(signed) James Lang, J.P.
James Wilkie, J.P.

To the Inspector of the Poor for the Parish of Largs, and to the Guardians of the (Union or Parish) of Ennistown.

ORDER for Removal to Ireland.

Largs, 7 June 1869.

WE, James Lang, Esq., and James Wilkie, Esq., two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the county of Ayr, having considered the foregoing petition and certificate, and the deposition of the said Mary Johnston or Miller, and having examined into the state of the health of the said Mary Johnston or Miller, Rose Ann, Hugh, John, and Helen Miller, find that the said Mary Johnston or Miller is of the reputed age of 34 years; that the said Rose Ann, Hugh, John, and Helen Miller are of the reputed ages of 7½ years, 5½ years, 4 years, and 2 years, respectively; find that the said Mary Johnston or Miller was born in county Fermanagh, Ireland; find that the said Mary Johnston or Miller has become, and is now, actually chargeable to the parochial board of the parish of Largs; and that the said Mary Johnston or Miller has not acquired and retained a settlement in Scotland; find that none of the said persons would suffer bodily or mental injury by being removed as herein ordered: Therefore, we do hereby order that the said Mary Johnston or Miller be removed with Rose Ann, Hugh, John, and Helen Miller, her said children, and conveyed to, and delivered safely at, the workhouse at Ennistown, and we do order you, the said Alexander Campbell, Inspector of poor, to cause the said persons to be so safely conveyed and delivered, and you, the said guardians of the union workhouse, Ennistown, to receive the said persons.

(signed) James Lang, J.P.
James Wilkie, J.P.

— No. 4. —

MINUTE of Board of Supervision, dated 28th July 1869.

Poor Law Commission (Dublin).

THE letter from Mr. Banks, dated 19th July, respecting the removal of Mary Johnston or Miller, and her four children, from the parish of Largs to Ennistown Union Workhouse, which was before the Board at last meeting, and a letter from the Inspector of Largs, dated 28th July, thereon, were submitted, and directed to be circulated among the legal members.

— No. 5. —

LETTER from the Board of Supervision, Edinburgh, to the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,
27 August 1869.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland to intimate, for the information of the Commissioners for administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, that, having made inquiry into the circumstances attending the removal of Mary Johnston or Miller, and her children, from the parish of Largs to the Ennistown Union, referred to in your letter of the 19th ultimo, the Board find that the Inspector of Largs was not to blame in the matter. But the Board have resolved to alter the form of petitions for removal, so as to guard as far as possible against such cases in future.

B. Banks, Esq.,
Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin.

(signed) John Skelton, Secretary.

— II. —

CORRESPONDENCE in the CASE of *Mary Lockrey*, removed from the Parish of *Greenock* to the *Inishowen* Union, *Ireland*.

Correspondence.
Scotland.
Case of
Mary Lockrey.

INVENTORY of DOCUMENTS in the Case of *Mary Lockrey*

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— No. 1. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin, to the Board of Supervision, Edinburgh.

(No. 19,297)-68—Inishowen Union.)

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
6 August 1860.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland transmit, for the information of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland, the accompanying extract from minutes of proceedings of the board of guardians of Inishowen Union, on the 19th ultimo, relative to the removal from Greenock of a child named *Mary Lockrey*, an orphan, aged about seven years, as also a copy of the medical certificate therein referred to.

On receipt of the Guardians' Minutes the Commissioners instructed their inspector, Mr. R. Hamilton, to see the child, and examine her with a view to ascertain from her all possible particulars as to her parentage and the circumstances connected with her removal.

Mr. Hamilton informs the Commissioners that on his visit to the workhouse for that purpose he found the child in the Fever Hospital, as the medical officer did not consider her sufficiently recovered from small-pox, which she had had in Scotland, to be placed with the other inmates.

It appears from the child's statement to the inspector that her father and mother went to Greenock about three years ago from Inishowen Union, accompanied by their three children; and that five or six months ago the whole family caught fever and were sent to the Greenock Infirmary, where her father, mother, and two brothers died, she being the sole survivor of the family. After her recovery she appears to have been kept for some time in the infirmary, and then sent out to nurse; at least she stated that she was given to a woman who was paid for keeping her, and while with this woman she caught small-pox, and was again sent to the infirmary, from whence she was sent in charge of a union officer to Moville, and delivered to the relieving officer there, who removed her to the workhouse.

It appears that no order of removal has been received by either the board of guardians or their officer, nor does it appear that the proceedings necessary under the provisions of the Act of Parliament have been adopted in this case.

On the child's admission to the workhouse the medical officer did not consider her sufficiently recovered to admit of her being placed in the ward with healthy children, and at the date of Mr. Hamilton's visit (the 26th ultimo) she was still in the Fever Hospital for the same reason.

It would appear, therefore, that a longer period of convalescence from small-pox, before the removal from Scotland, would have been desirable in order to prevent alarm, and possibly the danger of spreading the contagion in this country, which is now free from small-pox.

By order of the Commissioners,

(signed) B. Banks,
Chief Clerk.

To John Skelton, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Correspondence.

Scotland.

Case of
Mary Lechrey.

Enclosures in No. 1.

(No. 28,246-69.—Inishowen Union.)

EXTRACT from *Guardians' Minutes*, dated 19th July 1869.

Resolved.—That the attention of the Poor Law Commissioners be asked to the case of Mary Lechrey, an orphan of seven years old, who, it appears, was removed from Scotland by the authorities at Greenock, and left with the relieving officer at Muville in this union. The child is only recovering from fever and small-pox, and the medical officer of the work-house does not consider her sufficiently so to be placed in the ward with other inmates. She knows nothing about a previous residence in Ireland, and comes without the usual warrant, having only a medical certificate (inclosed herewith).

(No. 18,246-69.—Inishowen Union.)

Greenock Parish—Medical Certificate.

Dr. Shortridge will please visit the under-named poor person, fill up this schedule, and return it to me.

Greenock, 14 July 1869.

(signed) John S. Deas,
Inspector of Poor.

Name	Mary Lechrey.
Residence	Greenock Hospital.
Age	Seven.
Occupation	—
Settlement	Ireland.
Whether able-bodied	—
Sickness and probable duration	—
How far prevented from attending his or her usual calling.	—
Is applicant able to be removed to poor-house without danger of infecting others.	Yes, to either, if bathed and supplied with clean clothes.
Is applicant able to be removed to parish of settlement.	—
Wine and other necessaries ordered to be given to the patient.	—

I have this day visited the above-named person, and hereby certify, on soul and conscience, the particulars above written to be true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Greenock, 14 July 1869.

(signed) S. Shortridge,
Medical Officer.

— No. 2. —

LETTER from Secretary of Board of Supervision, *Edinburgh*, to the Inspector of Poor.

Board of Supervision, *Edinburgh*,
12 August 1869.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you, for any observations that you may have to offer, the accompanying letter from Mr. Banks, of the Poor Law Commission Office, *Dublin*, dated the 6th instant, with relative enclosures, respecting the removal of an orphan girl named Mary Lechrey from the parish of Greenock to the Inishowen Union, Ireland. You will be good enough to return these papers to me, along with the observations referred to.

Mr. Deas,
Inspector of Poor, Greenock.

I am, &c.
(signed) Ord Graham Campbell,
for Secretary.

— No. 3. —

LETTER from the Inspector of Poor of Greenock to the Secretary of the Board of Supervision, Edinburgh.

Case of Mary Lochrey.

Parochial Board Room, Greenock,
17 August 1869.

Sir,
In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 12th instant in this case, I herewith send you a statement of the facts of this case, and I also return enclosed herewith the letter from Mr. Banks, with its accompanying documents.

I am, &c.
(signed) John Doss,

John Skelton, Esq., Secretary,
Board of Supervision, Edinburgh.

Inspector of Poor.

Enclosure in No. 3.

STATEMENT by John S. Doss, Inspector of Poor of Greenock, in the case of
Mary Lochrey or Loughrie.

MARY LOCHREY was born at Insterhall Island, Inishowen Union, Ireland; on 2nd August 1862 she was brought to Greenock from Ireland by her parents, along with two brothers in July 1867, and neither of them had ever been in Scotland before. Her parents were both natives of Insterhall, Inishowen Union, and had no available settlement elsewhere.

In July 1868, her father caught fever, and died in the Greenock Infirmary on 31st July 1868; all the other members of the family also took fever, and were removed to the infirmary. The mother died on 2nd September 1868, and her brothers died on 24th September and 27th September 1868 respectively. Mary alone survived, and was dismissed from the infirmary on 9th September 1868, perfectly recovered. She was boarded thereafter with a suitable guardian, and continued chargeable as a pauper in Greenock until her removal to Ireland on 17th July 1869.

In May last she had a mild attack of small-pox, and on 25th of that month was removed to the Greenock Infirmary. After her recovery, and dismissal from the small-pox ward, she was an inmate of the convalescent ward for a considerable time, and on 13th July 1869, Dr. McLaurin, the house surgeon, reported that she was "quite recovered," and fit for removal anywhere. She was also examined on the following day by Dr. Shortridge, the medical officer for the district, and reported that she had no disease whatever, and if bathed and supplied with clean clothes, she could be removed to the poor-house, to Ireland, or anywhere else, without the slightest danger of infecting others. She was accordingly bathed, and supplied with clean new clothes that very day, and removed to a clean respectable private house, where she remained till the evening of the 16th July 1869, when she left per steamer to Meville, under the charge of Mr. McKenna, assistant inspector.

At that time she was in perfect good health, and in the opinion of the medical officer not likely to suffer injury by her removal either by land or water.

On her arrival at Meville she was also in perfect good health, for her clean, fresh, healthy appearance was the subject of remark between the relieving officer, Mr. Murphy, a guardian named Loughrey, and others whom the assistant inspector in charge met there on the 17th July 1869, and to whom reference is now made in support of this statement. Indeed, so pleased was Mr. Murphy, the relieving officer, with her clean healthy appearance, that he actually proposed to his wife, in the presence of the assistant inspector, to adopt the child altogether.

I shall very much regret if her removal at the time, and in the circumstances above set forth, has been the means, or is likely to be the means, of spreading disease, or causing alarm in the district to which she has been removed; but I can assure the Board and the Commissioners, that the utmost precaution was taken by the authorities at Greenock to prevent any such result. In every step which they took in the matter they were guided entirely by the advice of their medical officer.

In explanation why no order of removal was used in this case, I have further to state that the journey to Ireland on 16th July 1869 was undertaken in the following circumstances, and for the purpose of procuring reliable information to enable the Board here, subsequently, to obtain a removal order in the event of the parochial authorities at Inishowen not being satisfied of their liability, or not being willing to undertake the future support of the said Mary Lochrey.

The girl herself could give no information respecting her birthplace. Her mother had stated before she died that Mary was born in Insterhall Island, and that she

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Scotland.

Case of
Mary Lochrey.

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Case of
Mary Lochrey.

had an aunt and a grandmother resident there. The grandmother's address could not be discovered, but the aunt was afterwards traced to be an inmate of the Inishowen Workhouse. On writing her for information respecting the birthplace of Mary, and the residence of Mary's father, the master of the workhouse reported (25th November 1868) that the person for whom the letter was intended had died in the workhouse two days previous to the arrival of the letter, so that the information wanted could not be got from that source.

The priest of the district was afterwards communicated with, and from him an extract was received of the baptism of Mary Lochrey, from the baptismal register of Instashall Island.

With this document Mr. McKenzie was dispatched to Ireland to make the necessary inquiries, to enable the Board here to determine the parish or union in Ireland to which the said Mary Lochrey should be removed, and in order to her identification he was desired to take the said Mary Lochrey along with him.

As already stated, she was at this time, 16th July 1869, in perfect good health, certified "quite recovered," and in the opinion of the medical officer not likely to suffer injury by her removal to Ireland.

Mr. McKenzie's instructions before leaving Greenock were to call on the parochial authorities at Moville and Inishowen, show them the extract from the baptismal register at Instashall Island, and all the other documents respecting the said Mary Lochrey which he has in his possession; ascertain whether she was known to any of the officials there, and if so, whether they were satisfied of their liability, and willing to relieve the Greenock authorities of her future support here; if not, then to proceed to collect evidence sufficient to satisfy them, or enable the Board to procure an order of removal, and return with the girl to Scotland for that purpose.

It so happened that when he called on the relieving officer at Moville he met Mr. Loughrie, the guardian above referred to, who knew the whole history of the said Mary Lochrey and her parents, and those gentlemen being thoroughly satisfied of the liability of Inishowen Union for the support of the said Mary Lochrey, agreed to relieve Mr. McKenzie at once from all further trouble in connection with her case, and they undertook the care and custody of the said Mary Lochrey from that date; she was sent to the workhouse at Inishowen by the relieving officer of Moville, who also granted to Mr. McKenzie a certificate of her safe delivery into his hands.

Greenock, 17 August 1869.

(signed) John S. Dew,
Inspector of Poor.

— No. 4. —

MINUTE of Board of Supervision, dated 19th August 1869.

POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS (Dublin).—The letter from Mr. Banks, dated 6th August, respecting the removal of Mary Lochrey from Greenock to Inishowen Union, which was before the Board on 11th August, with a letter from the Inspector of Greenock, dated 17th August thereon, was submitted, and directed to be circulated among the legal members of the Board.

— No. 5. —

LETTER from the Board of Supervision, Edinburgh, to the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

Sir,

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,
3 September 1869.

IN reference to the letter from the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, dated the 6th ultimo, respecting the removal of an orphan girl named Mary Lochrey from the parish of Greenock to the Inishowen Union, I am directed by the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland to transmit, for the information of the Commissioners, the accompanying copy of a statement dated the 17th ultimo, which has been forwarded to this office by the Inspector of poor of the parish of Greenock.

B. Banks Esq.,
Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin.

I am, &c.
(signed) John Skelton,
Secretary.

— III. —

CORRESPONDENCE in the CASE of *Peter McGinty*, removed from the Parish of Eastwood to the Stranorlar Union, Ireland, without his Wife.

Correspondence.

Scotland.

Case of
Peter McGinty.INVENTORY of DOCUMENTS in the Case of *Peter McGinty*.

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— No. 1. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin, to the Board of Supervision, Edinburgh.

(No. 27,589-1869.—Stranorlar Union.)

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,

5 November 1869.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, beg to inform the Board of Supervision that their attention has been drawn by the board of guardians to the circumstances attending the removal of a pauper named "*Peter McGinty*" from the parish of Eastwood, to the workhouse of the Stranorlar Union, and that it appearing to them that the case, so far as it was represented in the copy of the warrant received by the guardians and a statement made by the party to the board, was not in accordance with the provisions of the 77th section of the Act 5 & 6 Vict. c. 83, the Commissioners instructed their inspector to take McGinty's deposition upon oath; directing inquiry especially to the point of the removal of this man without his wife and such children as had not acquired a settlement in Scotland.

The Commissioners have now received the inspector's report with the statement, on oath, of the pauper; and desire to lay before the Board of Supervision the following particulars elicited on further inquiry:—

McGinty states that he was married when he left Ireland for Glasgow, about 35 years ago; that his wife died about 16 years ago, and that he has two surviving children (sons) of this marriage, both of whom are grown up, and independent of their parents; that he married again, about 12 years ago, his present wife being alive, and that he has no children by his second marriage.

It further appears from his statement that after a residence of 11 years, continuous, with the exception of his absence during three winters at Dunse, at the village of Pollockshaws, in the parish of Eastwood, he gave up, in the year 1865, his house at Pollockshaws, and, with his wife, left the parish for two years and a-half; that they returned to Pollockshaws in March 1868, and took a room in which his wife at present resides.

His employment at Pollockshaws having ceased in November 1868, he states that he resorted daily to Glasgow for work, returning to his home in Pollockshaws every evening, and that while in this employment he met with an accident, from the effects of which he lost his eyesight, and having subsequently become a recipient of relief, was removed to Ireland; his removal, as he alleges, being contrary to his wish and to his application to be sent back to his wife.

The Commissioners request the favour of the attention of the Board of Supervision to the case; it appearing to them that, according to their view of the statute above referred to, this man ought not to have been removed without his wife.

By order of the Commissioners,

(signed) B. Banks,
Chief Clerk.

To John Skelton, Esq., Secretary,
Board of Supervision,
Edinburgh.

Correspondence.
Scotland.
Case of
Peter McGinty.

— No. 2. —

LETTER from the Board of Supervision, *Edinburgh*, to the Inspector of Poor of *Eastwood*.

Board of Supervision, *Edinburgh*,
12 November 1869.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to request you to transmit for their information a copy of the warrant and whole proceedings in the case of Peter McGinty, removed from the parish of Eastwood to the Stranlar Union Workhouse, Ireland.

Mr. Lemon,
Inspector of Poor, *Eastwood*.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Skelton*,
Secretary.

— No. 3. —

LETTER from the Inspector of Poor of *Eastwood*, to the Board of Supervision, *Edinburgh*.

Office of Eastwood Parochial Board, *Poolestockhwa*,
13 November 1869.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 12th instant, and as requested now send you enclosed petition and warrant for removal of Peter McGinty from this parish to Stranlar Union Workhouse, Ireland. Might he be permitted to ask the reason; is there any complaint; and if so, of what nature? When he was brought up for examination he had an agent to protect and plead for him, and, so far as I am aware, everything was done in order. I went to Ireland with him myself, and handed him over, and no complaints were made.

John Skelton, Esq., Secretary,
Board of Supervision,
Edinburgh.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Alexr. Lemon*,
Inspector.

P.S.—I have just heard that McGinty is back from Ireland.

Enclosure in No. 3.

[Case of Pauper having Children, but not a Wife.]

(No. 3.)

Unto the Honourable the Sheriff of Northweshire or his Substituted.

THE PETITION and COMPLAINT of *Alexander Lemon*, Inspector of the Poor for the Parish of *Eastwood*,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT by Statute 8 & 9 Vict. c. 85, intitled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Relief of the Poor in Scotland," it is enacted, section 77, "That if any poor person born in England, Ireland, or the Isle of Man, and not having acquired a settlement in any parish or combination in Scotland, shall be in the course of receiving parochial relief in any parish or combination in Scotland, then and in such case it shall be lawful for the sheriff or any two justices of the peace of the county in which such parish or any portion thereof is situate, and they are hereby authorised and required, upon complaint made by the inspector of the poor or other officer appointed by the parochial board of such parish or combination, that such poor person has become chargeable to such parish or combination by himself or his family to remove such person to be brought before them, and to examine such person or any witnesses on oath, touching the place of the birth or last legal settlement of such person, and to take such other evidence or other measures as may by them be deemed necessary for ascertaining whether he has gained any settlement in Scotland; and if it shall be found by such sheriff or justices that the person so brought before them was born either in England or Ireland, or the Isle of Man, and has not gained any settlement in Scotland, and has actually become chargeable to the complaining parish or combination by himself or family, then such sheriff or justices shall, and they are hereby empowered, by an order of removal under their hands, which order may be drawn up in the form of the Schedule (A.) herewith annexed, to cause such poor person, his wife, and each of his children as may not have gained a settlement in Scotland, to be removed by sea or land, by and at the expense of the complaining parish, to England or Ireland, or the Isle of Man respectively, according as such poor person shall belong to England, Ireland, or the Isle of Man: Provided always,

always, that no person shall be so removed until there has been obtained a certificate, on oath and conscience, by a regular medical practitioner, setting forth that the health of such person, his wife and children as aforesaid, is such as to admit of such removal: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any parochial board or their inspector from making arrangements for the due and proper removal of such poor persons either by land or water, provided the arrangement be made with the consent of such poor persons themselves."

And that by Statute 10 & 11 Vict. c. 33, intitled "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Removal of Poor Persons from England and Scotland," it is enacted, section 2, "That it shall be lawful for any inspector of the poor, or other officer appointed by the parochial board of any parish or combination in Scotland, to take and convey before the sheriff, or any two justices of the peace of the county in which the parish or combination for which such inspector or officer acts, or any portion thereof, is situated, without previous complaint or warrant in that behalf, every poor person who shall be in the course of receiving parochial relief in any parish or combination in Scotland, and who, he may have reason to believe, is liable to be removed from Scotland under the secondly recited Act (8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, s. 77); and the sheriff or justices before whom any such person shall be so brought shall make such examination, and proceed in the same manner in all respects as if such person had been brought before him or them under and in the same manner directed by that Act."

That by the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 113, further provision was made in reference to the removal of paupers from Scotland to England and Ireland. By said statute, it is provided in sections I., II., and IV. thereof, as follows, viz. :—

"I. No application for a warrant ordering the removal from any place in England to Scotland, or in Scotland to England or Ireland, of any poor person who shall have become chargeable in such place shall be heard and determined in England, except by two or more justices in petty sessions assembled, or by a stipendiary magistrate or metropolitan police magistrate sitting in his court; and in Scotland, except by the sheriff or any two justices of the peace of the county in which the parish is situated to which such poor person may have become chargeable, which justices or magistrate, and sheriff or justices (as the case may be) shall see such poor person, or the person who is the head of the family proposed to be removed, and shall be satisfied that every person who is proposed to be removed by the warrant is in such a state of health as not to be liable to suffer bodily or mental injury by the removal.

"II. Such warrant of removal shall be granted in England only on the application of the relieving officer, or other officer of the guardians of the union or parish, and in Scotland only on the application of the inspector of the poor of the parish or combination, or other officer appointed by the parochial board of such parish or combination, where such poor person shall have become chargeable, and shall contain the name and reputed age of every person ordered to be removed by virtue of the same, and the name of the place in Scotland or England or Ireland (as the case may be), where the justices or magistrate, or sheriff or justices, shall find such person to have been born, or to have last resided for the space of five years in the case of a poor person to be removed to Scotland, and three years in the case of a poor person to be removed to England or Ireland, and a statement of such examination having been made as to the state of health of every person ordered to be removed as aforesaid; and such warrant shall be addressed to the party applying for the same, and in the case of a removal to Scotland, to the parochial board or inspector of the poor of the parish or combination to which such poor person is to be removed, and in the case of a removal to England or Ireland (as the case may be), to the guardians of the union or parish to which such person is to be removed, and a copy shall be given by and at the cost of the person applying for such warrant to the person or the head of the family about to be removed by virtue of it: Provided that in the case of any native of England, Ireland, or Scotland, where the justices or magistrate, or sheriff or justices (as the case may be), shall not be able to ascertain, upon the evidence before them, the place of birth, or of such continued residence, as aforesaid, they shall order the pauper to be removed to the port or union or parish in England or Ireland (as the case may be), or port or parish in Scotland, which shall, in the judgment of such justices or magistrate, or sheriff or justices (as the case may be), under the circumstances of the case be most expedient.

"IV. Such warrant shall order the removal of the poor person to be made to the place mentioned therein as aforesaid, and shall order the persons charged with the execution thereof to cause such poor person with his family (if any) to be safely conveyed to such place in England, Ireland, or Scotland (as the case may be), to be delivered, in the case of a removal to Scotland, to the inspector of the poor of the parish or combination, and in the case of a removal to England or Ireland at the workhouse of such place or of the union or parish containing the port or place nearest to the place mentioned in the warrant as the place of the pauper's ultimate destination."

That Peter McGinty, now or lately residing at Factory-street, Pollockshaws, was born in the parish of Stranorlar, County Donegal, Ireland: That the said Peter McGinty has 467.

Correspondence.

Scotland.

Case of
Peter McGinty.

Correspondence.
Scotland.
 Case of
 Peter McGinty.

become chargeable to and is in course of receiving parochial relief from the parish of Eastwood: That the said Peter McGinty has not acquired a settlement in any parish or combination in Scotland, or, if acquired, has not retained such settlement: That the said Peter McGinty has not gained a settlement in Scotland: That the said Peter McGinty having actually become chargeable to the said parish of Eastwood it has become necessary to remove the said Peter McGinty to Stranorlar, County Donegal, Ireland, where he was born: That the reputed age of the said Peter McGinty is sixty years, or thereby.

May it therefore please your Lordship to inquire into and consider what is before set forth, to see the said Peter McGinty; and it being proved in the manner prescribed by the said statutes, that the said Peter McGinty was born in Stranorlar, Ireland, and has not acquired, or, if acquired, has not retained a settlement in any parish in Scotland, and that the said Peter McGinty has actually become chargeable to the said parish of Eastwood, and that the health of the said Peter McGinty is such that they would not suffer bodily or mental injury by their removal, to grant the necessary order for their removal to the workhouse at Stranorlar, Ireland, accordingly; or to do otherwise in the premises as your Lordship may see cause, all in terms of the foresaid Acts of Parliament.

According to Justice, &c.

(signed) *Alex. Lawson,*
 Inspector of Poor, Parish of Eastwood.

CERTIFICATE by a Regular Medical Practitioner.

I HEREBY declare, on soul and conscience, that the health of Peter McGinty aforesaid, is such as to admit of his removal, as above craved, either by land or water.

(signed) *Andrew Ritchie, M.D., C.M.*

Pollackshaw, 20 August 1869.

Palsley, 20 August 1869.

In presence of *Hugh Cowan, Esq.,* Advocate, Sheriff Substitute of Renfrewshire.

Deposition of the said Peter McGinty, who, being solemnly sworn, deposes that I am about 60 years of age; for eight years prior to November 1862, I lived and supported myself and my family in the parish of Eastwood. In November 1862, I left Pollackshaw and went to Dunes, where I wrought and supported myself till March 1863. I then came back to Pollackshaw, where I remained till 14th July following; I then went back to Dunes, and remained there till the 7th or 10th of May following, when I again came back to Pollackshaw, and remained there till the following October. I then went back to Dunes, and remained there till the month of April following. I then came back to Pollackshaw, and remained till the month of September; when I again went to Dunes, and remained there till March 1868, for a period of 2½ years, when I came back to Pollackshaw, and have been residing in it since. During the different periods I was in Dunes I wrought in the gaworks there. During the periods I was in Pollackshaw I wrought in the gaworks in Glasgow and brick fields there and in Eastwood. I was born in the parish of Stranorlar, County Donegal, Ireland; I applied to the parish of Eastwood in the month of April 1869, and got relief there, and I am at present in receipt of relief. I gave up my house in Pollackshaw in May 1863. In October 1863 my wife took a house from Mr. Cochran in Factory-street, Pollackshaw, and remained there till the following July, when we both went to lodgings. My wife lodged in my sister's from Whitmasday 1863 in the following October. The only other house I had in Pollackshaw after Whitmasday 1862, was a sub-let from my brother-in-law, from the month of May 1865 to the following August; my wife was in lodgings during the rest of the period, from 1862 to September 1865, in Pollackshaw. In January 1866 my wife went to work at Bowfield, in the parish of Leckwithoch, and remained there till March 1868;

[Cross-examined].—It was to engage in another work that I went to Dunes; work being scarce in Pollackshaw, a friend had found a place for me at Dunes, and I went; I was always well employed when I was at Dunes; I sent money from Dunes now and again to my wife for her support; all which I depose to be truth, as I shall answer to God, and that I cannot write.

(signed) *Hugh Cowan.*

To Inspector of the Poor for the Parish of Eastwood, and to the Guardians of the (Union or Parish) of Stranorlar, County Donegal, Ireland.

ORDER for Removal to Ireland.

Paisley, 1 September 1869.

I, Hugh Cowan, Esq., advocate, sheriff substitute of the county of Renfrew, having considered the foregoing petition and certificate, and the deposition of the said Peter McGinty, and having examined into the state of the health of the said Peter McGinty, find that the said Peter McGinty is of the reputed age of 60 years; find that the said Peter McGinty was born in the parish of Stranorlar, County Donegal, Ireland; find that the said Peter McGinty has become, and is now, actually chargeable to the parochial board of the parish of Eastwood, and that the said Peter McGinty has not acquired and retained a settlement in Scotland; find that the said person would not suffer bodily or mental injury by being removed as herein ordered: Therefore I do hereby order that Peter McGinty be conveyed to, and delivered safely at, the workhouse at Stranorlar, County Donegal, Ireland; and I do order you, the said Alexander Lemon, inspector of poor, to cause the said person to be so safely conveyed and delivered, and you, the said guardians of Stranorlar, County Donegal, Ireland, to receive the said person.

(signed) *Hugh Cowan.*

Note.—Having gone over the cases cited, I am of opinion that the pauper's residential settlement, if any, must be where he earned his livelihood, and not in Eastwood, where his family resided, and where he occasionally visited them. This being the view, I take he has failed to retain the settlement he once had in Eastwood, and as his residence in Dunee was not sufficient to give him a settlement there, he is without a settlement in Scotland, and he has no defence against removal.

(signed) *H. C.*

Received the person named herein from Alexander Lemon, inspector of poor, Eastwood.

(signed) *Samuel Esling,*
Master,
Stranorlar Workhouse.

14 October 1869.

— No. 4. —

LETTER from the Board of Supervision, Edinburgh, to the Inspector of Poor of Eastwood.

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,
16 November 1869.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 13th instant, I am directed to inquire for what reasons Peter McGinty was removed to Ireland, without his wife, and to ask you to afford the Board any information in regard to this point which you may have to offer.

Mr. Lemon, Inspector of Poor,
Eastwood.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Skelton,*
Secretary.

— No. 5. —

LETTER from the Inspector of the Poor of Eastwood to the Board of Supervision, Edinburgh.

Office of Eastwood Parochial Board, Pollokshaws,
17 November 1869.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 16th instant with reference to Peter McGinty's removal to Ireland. His wife was not sent to Ireland because she refused to go, or to receive any relief on her own account, saying, that she was quite able to support herself by working in a bleach field, which she was then doing, earning 6s. per week. I offered to admit both to the poor-house; he took advantage of the offer, but she refused, and said she wanted no relief, that she could work for herself. I wanted her even to go to Ireland to take care of him on the way, but this she also refused to do.

In these circumstances I did not think I had any control over her, and that I was not justified in forcing relief on any one.

John Skelton, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Supervision, Edinburgh.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Alex. Lemon,*
Inspector.

Correspondence.

Scotland.

Case of
Peter McGinty.

— No. 6. —

MINUTE of Board of Supervision, dated 18th November 1869.

Poor Law Commission, Dublin.—The letter from Mr. B. Banks, dated 5th November, respecting the removal of a pauper named Peter McGinty from the parish of Eastwood to Stranorlar Union Workhouse, Ireland, which was before the Board on the 11th November, and letters from the inspector, dated 13th and 17th November, thereunto, were submitted, and directed to be circulated among the legal members.

— No. 7. —

LETTER from the Board of Supervision, *Edinburgh*, to the Poor Law Commissioners, *Dublin*.

Board of Supervision, *Edinburgh*,
3 February 1870.

Sir,

REFERRING to your letter, dated the 5th November last, respecting the removal of Peter McGinty from the parish of Eastwood to the workhouse of Stranorlar Union, I am directed by the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland to state, for the information of the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, that they have made inquiry into the circumstances attending the removal of this person, and that it appears that the sheriff found that Peter McGinty had no settlement in Scotland, and was removable to Ireland, where he was born.

The Board have no power to review the judgment of the sheriff who granted the warrant of removal, and the inspector of poor states that the pauper, when brought up for examination before the sheriff, had an agent present to protect and plead for him, and that so far as the inspector is aware, everything was done in order.

As regards the fact that Peter McGinty's wife was not removed to Ireland along with her husband, I am directed to annex a copy of the inspector's statement of the reasons for not also removing her.

B. Banks, Esq.,
Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin.

I am, &c.
(signed) John Skelton,
Secretary.

— No. 8. —

LETTER from the Board of Supervision, *Edinburgh*, to the Inspector of Poor, *Eastwood*.

Board of Supervision, *Edinburgh*,
3 February 1870.

Sir,

REFERRING to your letter of 13th and 17th November last, respecting the removal of Peter McGinty to Stranorlar Union Workhouse, Ireland, without his wife, I am directed by the Board to point out to you, that the fact that McGinty had a wife, should have been stated in your position, and it would then have been for the sheriff to decide whether the statute authorised the removal of McGinty alone.

I am also to direct your attention to the fact, that in McGinty's case you made use of the wrong form of petition, having used form No. 3 for the "case of a pauper having children but not a wife," instead of form No. 2, for the "case of a pauper having a wife, but no children."

I am further to state that the Board consider the forcible separation of a husband from his wife by a warrant of removal to be very questionable, on grounds of expediency, as well as on legal grounds.

Mr. A. Lemon,
Inspector of Poor, Eastwood, Pellochshaw.

I am, &c.
(signed) John Skelton,
Secretary.

— IV. —

CORRESPONDENCE between the BOARD of SUPERVISION for Relief of the POOR in *Scotland* and the COMMISSIONERS for Administering the LAWS for the Relief of the POOR in *Ireland*, respecting the Removal of PAUPERS from *Scotland* to *Ireland*.

INVENTORY of CORRESPONDENCE between Board of Supervision, *Edinburgh*, and Poor Law Commissioners, *Dublin*, respecting Removal of Paupers from *Scotland* to *Ireland*.

Scotland.

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— No. 1. —

LETTER from the Inspector of Poor, *Edinburgh*, to the Board of Supervision.

City Parish Chambers, 12, Lauriston-lane, *Edinburgh*,
22 December 1868.

Sir,

HAVING been ordered to remove some Irish paupers to their native unions, I, in terms of your circular of 27th October last, wrote the letter, of which I subjoin a copy, to the Clerk to the Poor Law Commissioners, *Dublin*, and I have received the reply, of which I also send you a copy.

I submitted these letters to this Board, when I was instructed to forward them to you, for the consideration of the Board of Supervision, and at the same time to call the Board's attention to the practice of opposition to the working of the law which the Commissioners have thought fit to take up.

This Board has suffered great annoyance and loss from the return of Irish paupers, who had been removed to Ireland by warrant, evidently assisted in their return by moneys given to them by parties connected with the boards of guardians in Ireland, and it is submitted that, seeing the views held by the Commissioners in *Dublin*, this course of procedure will greatly increase, and the parishes in *Scotland* will be still more heavily burdened with Irish paupers.

It may be proper to mention here that many of the paupers returning from Ireland give as their reason that they were starved in the workhouses there, receiving only two diets a day, and without any flesh meat in the food. This statement as to dietary I can confirm by investigations made in Ireland.

I may add, that I have never sent to Ireland any lunatics in bonds, neither were there any lunatics in the number I proposed to send.

I am, &c.

John Skelton, Esq., Secretary,
Board of Supervision.

(signed) G. Grey,
Inspector.

Correspondence,
Scotland.

Enclosures in No. 1.

COPY of Letter from *George Greig* to the Secretary to the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

Sir,

Edinburgh, 16 December 1869.

I HAVE been instructed to remove to their native parishes a number of Irish paupers, at present chargeable here, and I am ordered by the Board of Supervision, with the view of avoiding the risk of sending the paupers to a union to which they do not belong, to apply to you for the necessary information as to the union in which the parish or place of birth is situated.

I accordingly subjoin a list of the places specified by the paupers as their birth parishes, and will be obliged by your stating the unions in which these places are situated.

The Secretary,
Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

I am, &c.
(signed) *G. Greig*,
Inspector.

LIST.

Enniskillen - - -	County Fermanagh.	Killaney - - -	County Monaghan.
Belfast - - -	" Antrim.	Kilbarn - - -	" Fermanagh.
Maghera - - -	" Derry.	Crethemay - - -	" Longford.
St. George's Quay - - -	" Dublin.	Misaymore - - -	" Derry.
Cloose - - -	" Monaghan.	Donegal - - -	" Donegal.
Carriksmacross - - -	" Monaghan.	Mohill - - -	" Longford.
Drumblin - - -	" Donegal.	Fernoy - - -	" Cork.
Kilnagass - - -	" Down.	Magheracross - - -	" Fermanagh.
Ballyroosky - - -	" Donegal.	Kells - - -	" Meath.
Magherafelt - - -	" Down.	Oughtermad - - -	" Galway.
Drumuff - - -	" Donegal.		

COPY of Letter from the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin, to *George Greig*, Inspector of Poor, Edinburgh.

Poor Law Commissioners' Office, Dublin,
18 December 1869.

Sir,

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, forwarding a list of 21 cases in which persons at present chargeable to the City parish, Edinburgh, are about to be removed to Ireland, and requesting to be informed of the unions in which their places of birth, as given in the list, are respectively situate.

In reply, the Commissioners desire to state that they regret to learn that the poor law authorities of Edinburgh contemplate the compulsory removal to Ireland, under the Scotch poor law, of the large number of persons or families indicated in your letter.

The power of removal from England and Scotland to Ireland unaccompanied, as it is, by any reciprocal power of removal from Ireland to Great Britain, is regarded by the Commissioners, in common with all subjects of Her Majesty in Ireland, as a very great injustice to Ireland, and has been repeatedly characterised as such in the official reports of the Commissioners to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, with a view to obtain an amendment to the law.

Recent cases of a shocking nature in which, under the removal law of Scotland, dangerous lunatics have been taken out of lunatic asylums in Scotland, and removed to irons in workhouses in Ireland, have caused an aggravation of the sense of injustice referred to, and it is not impossible that the list submitted may include some cases of that description.

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners must decline to take any part in assisting the poor law authorities of Edinburgh in the deportation of persons receiving relief in Edinburgh, to the shores of Ireland, or to any union therein.

By order of the Commissioners,
(signed) *B. Baskie*,
Chief Clerk.

To *G. Greig, Esq.*,
Inspector of Poor, City Parish Chambers,
12, Lauriston-place, Edinburgh.

— No. 2. —

Correspondence.

Scotland.

LETTER from the Board of Supervision, *Edinburgh*, to the Poor Law Commissioners, *Dublin*.

Board of Supervision, *Edinburgh*,
7 January 1870.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland to transmit, for the purpose of being laid before the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, the accompanying copy letter, dated the 22nd ultimo, from the inspector of poor in the parish of Edinburgh, with reference to his letter to you of the 16th ultimo, and your reply of the 18th ultimo.

The Board desire to bring to the recollection of the Commissioners your letter to this Board of the 4th February last, complaining of the removal from Scotland of Julia Churchill to Galway Union Workhouse, instead of Clifden Union Workhouse, and your letter of the 19th July last, complaining of the removal of Mary Johnston or Miller, to Eiskillen Union Workhouse, instead of Irvinestown Union Workhouse.

It appeared, upon inquiry, that in both these cases the Scotch authorities had acted in good faith, and that the mistake entirely arose from their being unacquainted with, and having no means in this country of ascertaining, the precise limits of the Irish unions referred to. In my letter to you, dated the 12th March last, the Board expressed their regret that a miscarriage should have occurred, and informed the Commissioners that they would take every means in their power to prevent the recurrence of such a mistake. In my subsequent letter of the 27th August last, the Commissioners were informed that the Board had resolved to alter the forms of petition for removal, so as to guard, as far as possible, against such cases in future.

Accordingly the Board framed, and on the 27th October last issued, to all inspectors of poor in Scotland, the accompanying circular and amended forms for cases of removal; by which it is now required that the union in which the pauper was born or last resided for three years, should be distinctly specified, and the removal made to that union alone. And as it was obvious that cases might arise in which no satisfactory information could be obtained in Scotland as to the union in which the place of birth or last residence is situated, the Board suggested that inquiry upon that point might be addressed to the Poor Law Board, London, and the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

The inspector of Edinburgh's letter to the Commissioners of the 16th ultimo, was written in compliance with the Board's suggestion above referred to, and the Board are disposed to think that the circumstances which led to that suggestion must have escaped the attention of the Commissioners when they directed a reply to be made in terms of your letter to the inspector of Edinburgh of the 18th ultimo.

In their communications to this Board of 4th February and 19th July 1869, the Commissioners complained of the hardship inflicted by misdirected removal both upon Irish unions and upon the paupers removed. The Board of Supervision were anxious to do the utmost in their power to prevent the recurrence of such hardships in future, and they entertained no doubt that the Commissioners would be ready to co-operate with them in this matter. It cannot be expected that the parochial authorities in Scotland either themselves possess, or can obtain from the paupers, accurate information as to the union in which every parish or township in Ireland is situated, and the Board are not aware of any mode in which this information can be authoritatively obtained except from the Commissioners. If the Commissioners decline to afford information to the Scotch parochial authorities upon a matter of fact, necessary to ensure properly directed removals, it appears to the Board that the responsibility for any further misdirected removals to Ireland must rest with the Commissioners, and not with the poor law authorities in this country.

With regard to the reciprocal power of removal from Ireland to Great Britain which the Commissioners desiderate, the Board have to assure the Commissioners that they have never been unwilling that such a power should be conferred upon Irish guardians, and they are not aware that it has ever been objected to by any parochial board in Scotland. In your letter of the 18th ultimo, to the inspector of Edinburgh, you advert to "recent cases of a shocking nature in which, under the removal law of Scotland, dangerous lunatics have been taken out of lunatic asylums in Scotland, and removed in irons to the workhouses in Ireland." With reference to this statement, the Board have to observe that no such cases have been brought to their notice by the Commissioners or Irish guardians, but they will be ready to investigate any such cases, the particulars of which may be furnished to them.

I am, &c.
(signed) John Skelton,
Secretary.

B. Banks, Esq.,
Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin.

Correspondence.

Scotland.

— No. 3. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin, to the Board of Supervision,
Edinburgh.

(No. 690/70.—Miscellaneous.)

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
10 January 1870.

Sir,

Two Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, relating to the refusal of the Commissioners to furnish information to parochial inspectors in Scotland to enable them to remove Irish born persons to the Irish unions, in which you state that if the Commissioners decline to afford information to the Scotch parochial authorities upon matters of fact necessary to ensure properly directed removals, the responsibility for any further misdirected removals to Ireland must rest with the Commissioners, and not with the poor law authorities in Scotland.

In reply, the Commissioners regret to state that they cannot coincide with the Board of Supervision in this view of the matter, nor can they recognise the propriety of the instruction given by them to the parochial inspectors, to seek for information enabling them to carry out the Scotch removal law, from the poor law authorities in Ireland, the sole object of such removal being to transfer the cost of maintaining the persons removed from the one country to the other.

In declining, as the Commissioners do, to supply such information to the poor law authorities in Scotland they cannot accept, as justly belonging to them, any responsibility whatever for removals misdirected in consequence of the ignorance of the Scotch authorities as to the proper unions to which to make the removal, inasmuch as all the sources of information requisite to guide the removing authorities are equally available to them as they are to the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland. In order to supply such information as that applied for by Inspector Greig, the Commissioners would have to look for it in an alphabetical return of townlands and the unions in which they are situate, published as part of the Irish Census Report of 1861, or to the House of Commons Paper 377, of the Session of 1864, documents which are equally accessible to the removing authorities in Scotland as to the Commissioners.

In reference to the removal of lunatics mentioned in the Commissioners' letter to the inspector of the poor in Edinburgh, and to your observation that no such cases have been brought to the notice of the Board of Supervision, the Commissioners have to refer you to the cases of John Cassidy and Peter O'Donnell, the former of whom appears to have been removed from Gartnavel Asylum by the authorities of Barony parish, Glasgow, in October 1868, and the latter from the same parish in September last.

The following description of John Cassidy's case is given in a letter addressed by the removing officer to the inspector of Barony parish on the 16th November 1868, communicated to this department by the Board of Supervision:—

"On the 1st day of September 1868, I proceeded to Calton Police Office with a medical certificate of emergency to remove him to Gartnavel Asylum, when on my way he violently attacked me in a lonesome part of the road and nearly strangled me. He would have succeeded in doing so, but for the timely assistance of two strong men, masons, who secured him, and after he was secured he said all he wanted was just two minutes more to finish me. With their assistance I took him to Gartnavel Asylum."

"On the 5th day of October 1868, accompanied by the head keeper from Haruldill Poor House Asylum, I proceeded to Gartnavel with sheriff's warrant to remove him to Dunganoo, Ireland. I had him handcuffed before I removed him, knowing him to be dangerous. I did this in order that he would not injure himself or others. I was also cautioned by one of the Gartnavel medical officers before leaving to watch him very close, and also by the head keeper there. On our passage from Glasgow to Belfast his wife several times requested me not to take the handcuffs off him; she said she was afraid if he got loose he would do harm to her or some of the children."

In the second case, that of Peter O'Donnell, it appears that he was accompanied to the Strabane Workhouse both by a keeper and a medical officer, and the following account is stated to have been given of him to the workhouse authorities there by the medical officer:—

"The medical officer described said Peter O'Donnell as a most dangerous lunatic, convicted of the homicide of his officer in the army, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude, and subsequently arrested by the constabulary at Glasgow for threatening the life of the Secretary of State; that the master would find him most dangerous."

Both these cases were especially brought under the notice of the Board of Supervision, and in the former case they stated, in a letter dated 7th December 1868, that they did not see any irregularity in the proceedings, while in the latter they stated (in reference to a letter addressed by the Commissioners to the inspector of the poor of Barony parish, pointing out that the workhouse authorities had no power to detain the man against his will, and that should any untoward consequences arise in the removal of a lunatic from a Scotch Asylum to an Irish workhouse, the removing parties would be responsible) that they had intimated to the inspector their opinion that he might lawfully remove the lunatic to his parish

parish in Ireland, and that if the guardians in Ireland liberate the lunatic the Barony parish will not be responsible.

With regard to your observation that the Board have never been unwilling that a reciprocal power of removal should be conferred on Irish boards of guardians, the Commissioners desire to explain that nothing could be further from their wish than the enactment of a law which should enable removal to be made from Ireland to Great Britain of English or Scotch persons who have spent their lives in Ireland, and who would be severed thereby from all their friends and connections in that country. They are desirous not to be misunderstood in this sense when complaining of the injustice of the law as between the two countries, for they have an equally strong opinion regarding the hardships occasioned by it to poor persons removed, and therefore have no desire for a reciprocal institution in Ireland.

Correspondence

Scotland

To John Skelton, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Supervision,
Edinburgh.

By order of the Commissioners,
(signed) *B. Banks,*
Chief Clerk.

— No. 4. —

LETTER from the Board of Supervision, Edinburgh, to the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin.

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,
24 February 1870.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, in which you state that all the sources of information requisite to guide the Scotch removing authorities are equally available to them as they are to the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland, and you refer to an alphabetical return of townlands and unions in which they are situate, published as part of the Irish Census Report of 1861, and to the House of Commons Paper 377, of the Session of 1864, as containing such information.

I am directed by the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland to state that having, since the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, procured copies of these documents, they have referred the Inspector of Edinburgh to them, and they will make them known to the other parochial authorities in Scotland, as supplying the information which the Board had previously suggested might be obtained by inquiries addressed to the Commissioners.

Upon this point the Board would only observe that, if the Commissioners had replied to the Inspector of Edinburgh's letter of the 16th December, by referring him to the documents to which they have now referred the Board, the necessity for the present correspondence would have been avoided.

The Board has no desire to cause unnecessary trouble to the Commissioners, but they do not think that they took an unnatural or unreasonable view of the respective duties of the Board of Supervision, and of the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, when they suggested that parochial authorities in Scotland should, in doubtful cases, address inquiries to the Commissioners upon matters of fact which were within the official knowledge of the Commissioners; the more especially when the object of these inquiries was to prevent the recurrence of misdirected removals to Ireland of which the Commissioners had in previous instances complained.

In your letter of the 10th ultimo, the Commissioners represent the Board's suggestions to inspectors of poor as an "instruction to seek for information enabling them to carry out the Scotch removal law from the poor law authorities in Ireland, the sole object of such removal being to transfer the cost of maintaining the persons removed from the one country to the other." The Board regret that it is impossible for them to allow this representation to pass uncorrected without appearing to acquiesce in its accuracy.

In the first place, it may be remarked, that it is not quite accurate to state that the sole object of removals is to transfer the cost of maintaining the persons removed from the one country to the other, the object truly being to transfer the cost of maintaining such persons from a place in which they have no legal settlement to another place in which they have a legal settlement. But, be this as it may, the Board apprehend that the Commissioners will not dispute that, whatever the object of an Act of Parliament is, it is the duty of the civil departments charged with the administration of the laws to promote the object of the Legislature, and to aid in the execution of the law as it stands to the utmost extent in their power, whether the individual officers appointed to these departments approve of the policy of the Legislature or not.

In the second place, the Board have to observe that the information which, on the Board's suggestion, was sought from the Commissioners was not "information enabling the Scotch parochial authorities to carry out the Scotch removal law," but information likely to enable them, in carrying out that law, to avoid misdirected removals and the transfer of the burden from Scotland to places in Ireland not justly chargeable with it, instead of to other places legally liable to bear it. The "sole object" of the suggestion was to remove a grievance in Ireland of which the Commissioners had complained, but which did not affect the Scotch parochial authorities in the slightest degree.

Correspondence.

Scotland.

The Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 113, provides, by Section 2, that a person liable to removal shall be removed to the place where the judge granting the warrant shall find he was born or last resided, and in the event of such place not being ascertained, to the port or parish which appears to the judge most expedient; and by Section 4 that the warrant shall order the person to be removed to be delivered at the workhouse of the union in which such place or port is situated. The result, therefore, of withholding information as to the union in which any specified place is situated would not be to prevent a single removal from being carried out, but would simply be to increase the risk that, in the carrying out of removals, persons might be delivered at the workhouse of a wrong union.

It was on these grounds that the Board of Supervision expected that the Commissioners would co-operate with them by acting upon the suggestion which they made to the parochial authorities in Scotland.

The two instances which the Commissioners adduce in their letter of the 10th ultimo of recent "cases of a shocking nature in which, under the removal law of Scotland, dangerous lunatics have been taken out of lunatic asylums in Scotland, and removed in irons to workhouses in Ireland," are those of John Cassidy, removed in October 1868, and Peter O'Donnell, apparently removed subsequent to 2nd September 1869.

The case of John Cassidy was brought to the notice of the Board by the Commissioners' letter of 10th November 1868, as being, in the opinions of the guardians of Dungannon Union, a great hardship and a great injustice, but no reason was assigned for that opinion either by the guardians or by the Commissioners, except the alleged insufficiency of the wife's deposition to prove her husband's place of birth, and Cassidy's own statement (taken by the guardians) upon that subject. There was no allegation then made of there having been anything of a shocking nature in the manner in which the removal was effected; nor was it then alleged that Cassidy had been removed in irons.

Having carefully re-perused the whole documents in this case, the Board have failed to see any circumstance whatever which can justify the allegations now made by the Commissioners.

Cassidy was by law removable to Ireland; there was no irregularity in the warrant of removal, and the removal was apparently effected in the manner most consistent with humanity and safety; he was not removed in irons, but the removing officer, warned by his own knowledge of the man and by the asylum authorities, who had the most recent experience of him, placed handcuffs upon him before he carried out the removal, a precaution which, under the circumstances, it would have been most reprehensible to have omitted, and which was so far from being shocking, that Cassidy's wife several times during the voyage requested the officer not to remove the handcuffs.

The case of Peter O'Donnell has never until now been brought to the notice of the Board by the Commissioners, nor till the receipt of the Commissioners' letter of the 10th ultimo were the Board aware that he had been removed to Ireland. Their only previous knowledge of the case arose out of a request made to them for advice by the Inspector of Barony on 10th August 1869 in consequence of the Commissioners' letters to him of the 2nd August, and the Board in reply, on 2nd September, intimated that they were of opinion that O'Donnell might be lawfully removed to Ireland, and that, if he was thereafter liberated by the Irish guardians, the parish of Barony would not be responsible for the conduct of the guardians.

It would now appear that O'Donnell has been removed to Ireland, and it must be assumed (there being no allegation to the contrary) that the warrant of removal was regularly obtained, and that O'Donnell was "safely conveyed" thither in terms of section 4 of the Statute 25 & 26 Vict. c. 113. In this case the Commissioners, even now, make no allegation of anything cruel or shocking having been done in the carrying out of the warrant of removal.

I am, &c.
(signed) John Nisbet,
Secretary.

B. Banks, Esq.,
Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin.

— No. 5. —

LETTER from the Poor Law Commissioners, Dublin, to the Board of Supervision, Edinburgh.

(No. 5396/70.—Miscellaneous.)

Sir,

Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,
26 February 1870.

THE Commissioners for Administering the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland have received your letter of the 24th instant, containing the reply of the Board of Supervision to their letter of the 10th January last, mentioning as sources of information regarding the boundaries of unions in Ireland, a Return published in the Irish Census of 1861, and also the House of Commons Paper 377, of the Session of 1864.

The Commissioners are glad to learn that the information communicated by them has enabled the Board of Supervision to supply the same generally to the parochial authorities in Scotland. They have only now to add on that point that if they had been made aware that the existence of these official sources was unknown to the Board of Supervision

vision they would have had much pleasure in supplying that information many years ago.

As to the occasion which has arisen for the present correspondence, there is no doubt that it originated in the new form of removal order adopted by the Supervision Board, and communicated by them to the Commissioners on the 7th January 1870. By A. note at foot of that form, the parochial authorities are referred to the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland for information necessary to enable a magistrate to sign the order of removal. If the Board of Supervision, when they gave this instruction to the parochial officials in Scotland, had communicated that fact to the Commissioners, they would no doubt, in declining to afford such information, have at once pointed out the proper sources as in their letter of the 10th January.

The Commissioners trust that they understand the duties of their position towards the poor persons dejected under the Scotch removal law from Scotland to Ireland for the sole object (the Commissioners repeat) of transferring the charge of their maintenance from the one country to the other; whether such removals were or were not authorised by the provisions of that law, the Commissioners have always used their authority and influence to procure for those persons a proper reception and proper treatment in this country when once within the limits to which their jurisdiction extends. But in taking part in and assisting as they were invited to do, the process in individual cases of removal, in Scotland they felt and continue to feel a very strong repugnance, such as was expressed in their letter to the inspector of the parochial board, Edinburgh, of the 18th December last, on the grounds set forth therein.

The Commissioners do not, however, regret the course which this correspondence has taken, since a portion of the contents of their letter to the Edinburgh Inspector, relating to lunatics removed in irons, appears to have been brought to the notice of the Lunacy Board in Scotland, who have thereupon informed the Commissioners that the removal of dangerous lunatics from asylums in Scotland is a violation of the lunacy laws, and that in their opinion alterations in the law of removal are desirable, to which they purpose directing the attention of the Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Commissioners are thankful for the support thus obtained of their earnest demand for the interference of the Legislature to put an end to such outrages on humanity and public decency in future.

With regard to the case of John Cassidy, a lunatic removed in irons from a lunatic asylum near Glasgow to Dungannon Workhouse in Ireland, the Board of Supervision observe that on the complaint being first made to them on the subject of this case there was no allegation of anything of a shocking nature in the manner in which this removal was effected, nor was it then alleged that Cassidy was removed in irons. This is perfectly correct; the description of the manner in which Cassidy had been removed, and his miserable state at that time, having been first made known to the Commissioners by the answer of the Board of Supervision of the 7th December 1868, as appears in the correspondence at page 64 of the Irish Poor Law Report of 1868.

There is in fact no allegation made by the Commissioners in regard to John Cassidy, which is not derived specifically from that letter of the Board of Supervision and its enclosures; and they, therefore, see with great surprise the statement that the Supervision Board can see no circumstances whatever to justify the allegations made by the Commissioners.

The Board of Supervision, in repeating the facts as they have been stated by the Commissioners, claim credit for the careful and humane manner in which the removal of the maniac, John Cassidy, was effected; and observe that it was so far from "shocking" to put the handcuffs upon him that his wife requested they might not be removed.

The cause of the wife's request that the handcuffs might not be removed was, as elsewhere expressly stated, her apprehension lest, his hands being free, her husband should inflict some injury on himself or on others in the state in which he then was, and what appears "shocking" to the Commissioners in these cases is that persons in such a miserable state of mind as this should be removed in any manner whatever from a lunatic asylum in Scotland to a union workhouse in Ireland.

The Commissioners trust that they have not, as appears to be implied, cast any censure upon the conduct of officials immediately concerned in the conduct of such removals as these in question; but in reference to the remark that such removals are made in conformity with the existing state of the law, they cannot forbear observing that they find in the text of the Scotch removal law nothing the least suggestive of the removal of dangerous lunatics. On the contrary it enacts that the person proposed to be removed shall be brought before the sheriff or the justices and examined touching his place of birth, and that no person shall be so removed until there has been obtained a certificate, on soul and conscience, that the health of such person is such as to admit of removal.

There is nothing in the enactment, therefore, which places upon any party the obligation to take proceedings in such cases as these; neither upon the parochial board or their inspector to prefer the complaint, nor upon the "regular medical practitioner" to sign the required certificate, upon soul and conscience; nor again upon the parochial board or their inspector to carry out the removal under such circumstances as those which existed in the case of John Cassidy.

Although the Supervision Board have taken an entirely different view of these removals from that which the Commissioners have ventured to express, the latter nevertheless remain

Correspondence.

Scotland.

remain in hope that the interference of the Government, or of the Legislature if necessary, may be obtained to prevent the continuance of such proceedings.

By order of the Commissioners,
(signed) *B. Banks,*
Chief Clerk.

To the Secretary,
Board of Supervision, for Relief of the Poor,
Edinburgh.

— No. 6. —

LETTER from the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy, *Edinburgh*, to the Chairman of the Board of Supervision, *Edinburgh*.

General Board of Lunacy, *Edinburgh*,
2 March 1870.

Sir,

IN accordance with the request of Sir James Cox, I beg to enclose, for your information, copy of letters that the Board have addressed to the Irish Poor Law Commissioners; and I am instructed to add that the changes to which the Commissioners allude as desirable to make in the law of removal, are that lunatics when transferred from Scotland to Ireland should be taken from asylums to asylums, and not from asylums to workhouses.

Wm. Stuart Walker, Esq.,
of Bowland.

I am, Sir,
(signed) *William J. Hall,*
For the Secretary.

Enclosures in No. 6.

COPY of Letters addressed by the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy, *Edinburgh*, to *B. Banks, Esq.*, Poor Law Commissioners' Office, *Dublin*, and dated 23rd December 1869.

Sir,

THE attention of the Board has been drawn to a letter addressed by you, as Chief Clerk of the Poor Law Commissioners of Ireland, to Mr. Craig, Inspector of poor of the City parish of *Edinburgh*, in which the following passage occurs:—

"Recent cases of a shocking nature in which, under the removal law of Scotland, dangerous lunatics have been taken out of lunatic asylums in Scotland and removed in irons to workhouses in Ireland, have caused an aggravation of the score of injustice referred to, and it is not impossible that the list submitted may include some cases of that description."

As you are aware the removal of pauper lunatics from Scotland to Ireland is sanctioned under the provisions of the poor law; but as the removal of dangerous lunatics from asylums is a violation of the lunacy laws, the Commissioners of this Board are desirous to institute an inquiry into the cases to which your letters refer; I am, therefore, directed to request that you will have the goodness to furnish me with the names of all the dangerous lunatics who have been removed in irons from Scotland to Irish workhouses, with the date of removal, and the names of the asylums out of which they were taken.

B. Banks, Esq., Chief Clerk,
Poor Law Commission Office, *Dublin*.

I am, Sir,
(signed) *William J. Hall,*
For the Secretary.

Sir,

Edinburgh, 4 February 1870.

I now beg leave to intimate that the Board have concluded their inquiries in connection with the cases of removal of pauper lunatics from Scotland to Ireland, as reported to them by you in your letter of the 4th ultimo.

The Board are of opinion that certain alterations in the law of removal are desirable, and to these they propose directing the attention of the Home Secretary in their forthcoming report, a copy of which they will have the honour of transmitting to the Poor Law Commissioners for Ireland.

I am instructed by the Board to tender, through you, their thanks to the Commissioners for their courtesy in furnishing them with the information for which they applied.

B. Banks, Esq.,
Poor Law Commission Office, *Dublin*.

I am, Sir,
(signed) *William J. Hall,*
For the Secretary.

— No. 7. —

LETTER from the Board of Supervision, *Edinburgh*, to the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy, *Edinburgh*.

Sir,

Board of Supervision, *Edinburgh*,
4 March 1870.

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 2nd instant, which has been submitted to the Board of Supervision.

I am

I am directed to request the General Board of Lunacy to be good enough to inform the Board of their grounds for the statement in their letter to Mr. Banks, dated 23rd December 1866, that the "removal of dangerous lunatics from asylums is a violation of the lunacy laws;" and it would be obliging if they will indicate the sections of the statute to which they refer.

The Board would feel further obliged by the General Board of Lunacy communicating to them the cases of removal of pauper lunatics from Scotland to Ireland, as reported to the General Board of Lunacy by the Irish Poor Law Commissioners in their letter of the 4th January last.

W. Forbes, Esq., Secretary,
General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

I am, &c.
(signed) John Skelton,
Secretary.

— No. 8. —

LETTER from the General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh, to the Board of Supervision, Edinburgh.

General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh,
7 March 1870.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I beg to say that the clauses of the Lunacy Acts which render the discharge of dangerous lunatics "a violation of the lunacy laws," are the 15th of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, and the 9th and 12th of the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 61.

The patients reported to the Board by the Irish Poor Law Commissioners as having been removed as dangerous lunatics to Ireland are, John Cassidy, Robert Caldwell, Peter O'Donnell, Catherine McGowan, Mary Stewart, and William Little.

Whether these patients were or were not dangerous lunatics in the sense of the Scotch statutes, is a point on which this Board have expressed no opinion.

John Skelton, Esq., Secretary,
Board of Supervision.

I am, &c.
(signed) William J. Batt,
For the Secretary.

— No. 9. —

LETTER from the Board of Supervision, Edinburgh, to the General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,
9 March 1870.

Sir,

I RETURN herewith the letter of Mr. Banks of the Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, to the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy, dated 4th January last, with relative copy correspondence received from you yesterday; and I am to thank the Board of Lunacy for having favoured this Board with a perusal of the same.

W. J. Batt, Esq.,
General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

I am, &c.
(signed) John Skelton,
Secretary.

— No. 10. —

LETTER from the Board of Supervision, Edinburgh, to the General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,
14 April 1870.

Sir,

REFERRING to your letters dated the 2nd and 7th ultimo, and the correspondence between the General Board of Lunacy and the Commissioners for Administering the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland, which you were good enough to transmit for the information of the Board of Supervision, I am directed by the Board to state that it appears to them that the Irish Poor Law Commissioners are at present under a misapprehension as to the views of the General Board of Lunacy respecting the removal of pauper lunatics to Ireland, which it would be desirable to correct.

In your letters to Mr. Banks of the Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin, dated the 23rd December 1866, and 4th February 1870, you state that "the removal of dangerous lunatics from asylums is a violation of the lunacy laws," and that the General Board of Lunacy are of opinion that "certain alterations in the law of removal are desirable, and to these they propose directing the attention of the Home Secretary in their forthcoming report."

Correspondence.

Scotland.

In a letter dated the 26th February 1870, from Mr. Banks to this Board, the above-quoted portions of your letters are recited, and the Board are informed that consequently the Irish Commissioners do not regret the course which their correspondence with the Board of Supervision had taken, and that the Commissioners are thankful for the support obtained from the General Board of Lunacy of their earnest demand for the interference of the Legislature.

It is well known that the Irish poor law authorities have long been desirous that the power of removing to Ireland Irish-born paupers who have acquired no settlement in Scotland should be abolished; and it is obvious that the Irish Commissioners are under the impression that the General Board of Lunacy coincide with their views so far, at least, as dangerous lunatics are concerned. It would even appear from the last sentence of Mr. Banks' letter to you of the 4th January that the Commissioners infer that it is the opinion of the General Board of Lunacy that the removal of all lunatics, whether dangerous or not, from asylums in Scotland is illegal.

It at once occurred to the Board, upon the receipt of Mr. Banks' letter to them of the 26th February, that there had been some mistake in this matter; and in answer to Mr. Walker's request for information, you stated in your letter of the 2nd March that the changes to which the General Board of Lunacy allude as desirable in the law of removal are that lunatics, when transferred from Scotland to Ireland, should be taken from asylums to asylums, and not from asylums to workhouses; and in reply to a request that the General Board of Lunacy would be good enough to inform this Board of the grounds for their statement that the removal of dangerous lunatics from asylums "is a violation of the lunacy laws," you intimate that "the clauses of the Lunacy Acts which render the discharge of dangerous lunatics a violation of the lunacy laws are the 15th of the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 54, and the 9th and 12th of the Act 28 & 29 Vict. c. 51."

It would thus appear probable that the misapprehension in the minds of the Irish Commissioners has arisen from the use of the word "removal," instead of the word "discharge," in your letter to Mr. Banks of the 23rd December 1869.

The sections of the Lunacy Acts to which you refer do relate to the "discharge" or "liberation" of lunatics. The cases mentioned in the correspondence of the Irish Commissioners with the General Board of Lunacy and the Board of Supervision are not cases of discharge or liberation, but cases in which pauper lunatics were removed by warrant of the sheriff and under custody, in terms of the Acts 8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, and 25 & 26 Vict. c. 113.

The Board would respectfully refer the General Board of Lunacy for a statement of the law of removal to Mr. Walker's Report to Lord Advocate Muncieff, dated the 8th July 1869, in the case of Peter O'Donnell, a copy of which accompanied Mr. Banks' letter to you of 4th January 1870.

The statute 25 & 26 Vict. c. 113, provides that a pauper removed to Ireland shall be delivered to the master of the workhouse, and it is of course that officer's duty thereafter to dispose of the person removed according to law. Whether there is any defect in the Irish law in the case of lunatics the Board cannot undertake to say, but from the statements of the Irish Commissioners themselves it would rather appear that the poor law authorities in Ireland have the power to transfer a lunatic from a workhouse to an asylum, when such a course is requisite.

The same Act directs that paupers removed from England to Scotland shall be delivered to the inspector of poor, and there can be no doubt that it would be that officer's duty, in the case of a lunatic, to place him in an asylum, unless the General Board of Lunacy sanctioned a different mode of disposal.

In these circumstances it appears to the Board to be of considerable importance that the views of the General Board of Lunacy should neither be misapprehended nor liable to any misconception, and they would suggest that after again giving the subject their consideration, they should transmit a communication to the Irish Poor Law Commissioners explaining their previous statements, and limiting their meaning to that which they really intend to convey. It would be very unfortunate if the Irish Commissioners remained under a misapprehension which might lead them to cite the authority of the General Board of Lunacy in support of views as to the law of removal which your Board do not actually entertain.

W. Forbes, Esq.,
Secretary, General Board of Lunacy,
Edinburgh.

(signed) John S. Skelton,
Secretary.

— No. 11. —

LETTER from the General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh, to the Board of Supervision, Edinburgh.

General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.
20 April 1870.

Sir,
In reply to your letter of 14th instant, I am directed by the Board to transmit you a proof of that portion of their forthcoming report which refers to the removal of Irish pauper lunatics from Scotland to Ireland. The Board trust that the views therein expressed will be found in harmony with those of the Board of Supervision.

A copy

A copy of the Report will be sent to the Poor Law Commissioners of Ireland as soon as it is published, but the Board of Supervision may, in the meantime, make use of the extract which I enclose, to correct any erroneous impressions the Irish Commissioners may entertain of the views of the Board of Lunacy, should this course be deemed advisable.

Correspondence.

Scotland.

John Skelton, Esq.,
Secretary, Board of Supervision.

I am, &c.
(signed) *William J. Bell*,
for the Secretary.

Note.—For proof referred to in preceding letter, see 12th Annual Report of the General Board of Commissioners in Lunacy for Scotland (1870), pages 77-280.

— No. 12. —

LETTER from the Board of Supervision, *Edinburgh*, to the General Board of Lunacy, *Edinburgh*.

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,
6 May 1870.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 20th ultimo, with enclosed proof of that portion of the forthcoming Report of the Board of Lunacy which refers to the removal of Irish pauper lunatics from Scotland to Ireland, which I have laid before the Board of Supervision, and I am directed to thank the Board of Lunacy for their courtesy.

W. Forbes, Esq., Secretary,
General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

I am, &c.
(signed) *John Skelton*,
Secretary.

POOR REMOVAL (IRELAND).

RETURN of the Number of Poor Persons removed from the several Unions and Parishes under separate Boards of Guardians in England and Wales to Ireland; similar Return of those removed from Scotland to Ireland by the Parishial Authorities in Scotland, in each of the Years 1860, 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874; and, Copy of any Communications between the Central Poor Law Authorities in England, Ireland, and Scotland.

(*Mr. Dawson.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
13 August 1875.

[*Price 8 d.*]

467.

Under 6 c.